MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Mr. Curtis Barnes of Hingham thinks we have not said quite so much on this subject as he should like to see. He has formerly kept large flocks of sheep, and he says they were generally healthy. He objects entirely to housing or sheltering so much as to confine the air which they breathe. He has always succeeded best under open sheds, where the sheep might retire in case of storms, and yet have liberty to lie out in open air when they chose.

There is no doubt that sheep suffer oftener than cattle in consequence of close stabling. Sheep lie close together, whether in a warm stable, or on a bleak hill. Timidity and a lack of proper weapons of defence, as well as a more gregarious disposition than horned cattle have, induces them to crowd close when feeding as well as when in the barn. It is owing to their natural timid spirit that small flocks are always more wild than large ones, and cannot be so readily approached.

Mr. Griswold, of Suffield, Ct., tells us he finds his account in keeping sheep for their meat. The wool is of less account. His lambs always bring a good price in Hartford. He speaks highly of the South Down race as furnishing the best of mutton.

Care should therefore be taken that the air may not become foul in consequence of their crowding too close. For this purpose small flocks are better than large ones; and it is well known that they are not so liable to disease. There is less danger of horned cattle, as they never practice crowding close. Yet horned cattle are sometimes too much confined. Calves do not require so much warmth as old cows, and they winter better when they are not penned very close.

Sheep want something green during our long winters. They will eat pitch pine boughs when shut close in yards, and they will browse extensively when suffered to run in the woods. If you let them range over your mowing grounds in winter, when they are not protected by snow, you injure the next crop materially. All the manure that they scatter will make but little compensation for the close picking which they find in the fields. It is better to keep sheep in the yard than to let them run in winter. Give them boughs and roots of any kind and save all their manure.

MOSSY ROOFS, HOW CLEANED.

A gentleman in Hadley, says the Amherst Express, has discovered an easy mode of clearing off the moss that usually grows on the north roof of buildings. He accidentally noticed that where one side of a chimney had been painted with white lead the wash of this destroyed the moss on the shingles below. He now sprinkles a little white lead near the top of the roof, just before a rain, and he completely kills the moss on the roof.

This is well worth trying, for moss on shingles prevents their drying, and if it can be so easily killed it should be done, as the shingles would last much longer.

Pomme Royal Apple. Mr. Griswold of Suffield, Ct., has brought us a fair specimen of this fruit. It well deserves the recommendation which Mr. Downing gives it in his catalogue of fruits. Mr. D. calls it "a charming winter apple, as yet only known in Ct., but deserving extensive cultivation" that "we have this sort from the Rev. Mr. Knasdell, of that State, who informs us that the oldest known trees are growing on the Putnam estate in Pomfret, Ct. It is not unlikely, from the name by which it is generally known, that it may be of French origin—raised from seeds given Gen. Putnam by the French officers of his acquaintance, during the war. The trees are vigorous growers and abundant bearers.

Fruit large, roundish oblong with a slightly uneven surface—and sometimes an obscure furrow on one side. Skin pale yellowish white, rarely with a faint blush, and marked, when ripe, with a few large ruddy or dark specks. Calyx set in a furrowed irregular basin. Flesh very tender, breaking, fine grained, with a mild, agreeable, sprightly flavor. Seeds inclosed in a hollow chamber. In use from December to April."

This fruit ought to spread over all New England.

Management of Peach Trees. Mr. Griswold of Suffield, Conn. informs us that he has been in the habit of removing the snow from his peach trees in order that the ground around the roots may be frozen. Thus the fruit buds are prevented from swelling in the winter and being destroyed by cold. He seldom loses a tree by the cold, and his trees generally bear well with such treatment. If the ground is well frozen before snow falls he thinks there is not so much necessity for removing the snow. In case of a thaw it may be necessary to throw the snow back again, to prevent the frost getting out near the roots. Water must not be allowed to collect in a hollow around the tree.

Apples from Middleboro.' We acknowledge the receipt of very large, fair and excellent specimens of apples from Mr. Daniel Alden of Middleboro.' Greenings, Russets and Baldwins, such as these, were not probably produced without careful cultivation about the trees. There were also Porters in a good state of preservation, and another variety of which we cannot give the name. These were all finely flavored and lively to the taste, and better specimens have not been submitted for examination. Cultivate the ground if you would make your trees thrive That is the secret.

Potato Rot. In the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal Professor Johnson remarks:

"This disease in the potato has already called forth many hasty opinions, almost all partially true, because founded on one or two facts, but nearly all unsound as general expressions of the truth, since they are contradicted by the experience of practical men in other districts of the country. We are clearly unable as yet, to assign either any general cause for the disease, or any universal remedy.—Something may possibly be suggested by the analysis of sound and diseased potatoes, for which the Highland Society have offered a premium; though in the present state of our knowledge on the subject, even this is doubtful."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON CUTTING STRAW AND HAY FINE.

Mr. Buckminster,—It is now a more general practice than it has been to use cutters for hay as well as for straw to feed cattle in winter. You intimate that something may be saved when the hay is poor, but less when it is of such quality as to be all eaten up by cattle. For my own part I have made no trial of cut feed, and I cannot well understand how much can be gained when cattle will eat the whole without cutting. Meal may be given separate, wet or dry, and one would suppose that cattle which chew the cud will get all the nutriment that the hay, &c., have, whether it passes through them wet or dry; cut up with a machine, or ground with the animal's teeth.

When the hay is poor, or when straw of any kind is used as fodder, it is agreed that cutting fine and mixing with richer food will answer the purpose of making the whole go down; yet that any more nutriment is conveyed into the stomach by cutting fine and mixing, is a proposition not so readily understood. I should like to have this subject farther discussed in the Ploughman.

Yours, ANTI-CUTTER.
Bridgewater, Dec. 1, 1845.

☞ We must consider that only a small portion of the hay that we feed out to farm stock is of such quality that they will eat the whole without cutting. The hay that is sold to keepers of public houses is often so poor that horses will not eat half of it if they can find any thing else. And as to rye straw, very little is eaten, uncut, by any animals, unless they are kept extremely short. In the southern States, where hay is not so plenty or so good as with us, straw and grain, mixed, are the common food of horses, and cutting the straw fine has been long practiced. These make better feed than the best hay of the north without grain. This is the result of long experience, in spite of all theories to the contrary.

It is not an easy matter to give a satisfactory reason in support of the plan of cutting fodder fine. Some contend that corn or grain, given to horses whole, will benefit them as much as to have it ground in a mill; they argue that the act of chewing is beneficial. This may be the case where but little grain is given, and when the horse has sufficient time for digestion—but when large quantities are fed, the grain is more apt to pass through undigested.

All theory on the subject of nutriment must yield to facts, and these abundantly show that fine cut fodder is better than coarse; it may be solely because it is more thoroughly digested. Moistened food too, is better than dry; this may be owing to more perfect digestion. It is admitted that cattle will fatten faster on green clover, and indeed on any green plant, than on dry. They may be more agreeable to the stomach—more consonant to nature.

In our long winters the stomachs of cattle are out of order when nothing but dry hay is fed. They long for summer pastures and usually lose flesh on wintering. Hay and straw, cut fine and moistened, come nearer to the herbage that is their natural food than dry hay or dry straw—and it is by cutting only that we can mix and render the whole palatable. The horses in our stages are known to perform better and to fill themselves sooner on such feed than on any dry substances.

And if this be so in the case of dry stock, the difference must be still greater on feeding milk cows, and sheep with lambs. We hardly venture to state the difference that is often reported to us, both as to product and as to cost of keeping. All will agree that cows will be likely to give more milk on moistened feed than on dry hay:—but that horses may be kept in higher order on cut feed than on dry hay of the best quality, and at one half the cost, is a proposition that has not yet gained general credence.

But we have conversed with a number of farmers who have made most accurate trials, and their experience satisfies them that more than half the cost of keeping may be saved by a little labor of cutting and mixing, estimating good hay at one dollar a hundred; and meal at sixty-seven cents per bushel mixed with cheap hay or straw.

One accurate observer tells us he cuts up his bundles of unthreshed oats and mixes three quarts of meal for a day's keep; and this sustains his horse in better order than would two hundred weight a week of the best hay. Yet the cut feed costs him each week but eighty-three cents, while 200 of hay costs $2,00. Many horses will eat 200 of hay per week when they have no grain.

On the whole we are well satisfied that much is gained in such a season as this—with present prices—by cutting the dry food and wetting it. A shin of beef that would not give two men a dinner when cooked by broiling on coals, may feed four men to the fill when made into soup. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

"Frederick W. Paine, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., informs the editor of the Spy, that he has recently ploughed up a lot of land on which there formerly was a peach orchard, but the trees have been gone some forty years or more. Since the land was ploughed, great numbers of peach trees have sprung up from it. These must have come from stones dropped there while the orchard was in existence, as the situation of the lot is such as to preclude the supposition that they may have been deposited there more recently."

Reading the above extract in a late paper reminds me of the like instance in the *pigeon cherry*. More than once in clearing land I have noticed, in situations where this tree could not for a long time before have been resident, its seeds vegetate. In some instances the seeds must have lain dormant in the earth hundreds and hundreds of years. You can scarcely clear a piece of new land high or low, wet or dry, and let the fire over it, but, that this tree will soon make its appearance in every nook and corner of it. It seems to have been a sort of primitive growth in every part of our country; and, when the tree itself becomes extinct the seeds remain in the soil to vegetate and "replenish the earth" again, as it were, when stripped, as it sometimes is, by tempest and fire. It is a wise economy of nature. There are numerous instances in other plants of the same nature. W.

Butters Vale.

Buckwheat Cakes. Mix a quart of buckwheat flour with a pint of lukewarm milk, (water will do, but is not as good,) and a tea cup of yeast; set it on a warm place to rise. When light, (which will be in the course of eight or ten hours if family yeast is used, if brewer's yeast is used they will rise much quicker,) add a teaspoonful of salt; if sour, the same quantity of saleratus dissolved in a little milk, and strained. If they are too thick, thin them with cold milk or water. Fry them in just fat enough to prevent them sticking to the frying pan.

Bartlett Pear, or Bonchretien.

We now give an exact portrait of the famous Bartlett Pear, the most profitable kind that has ever been raised in this vicinity. It is not so rich as the St. Michael, but it is a more thrifty grower and a more abundant bearer.

We agree with Mr. Downing, that its size, beauty and excellence entitle it to high estimation. It is an English variety, originated about 1770, in Berkshire, and was afterwards propagated by a London grower by the name of Williams. Its name was not known when first introduced into this country—but it was cultivated by Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester and became generally known as the Bartlett pear.

This pear is not equalled as a summer market fruit. The tree grows upright, with thrifty yellowish shoots, and narrow folded leaves.

The fruit is of large size; the skin is very thin and smooth. It is very juicy, fine grained and finely flavored, when properly cultivated, and is in eating during the month of September.

FARMING.

The farm of J. H. Knowles, of Eastham, is one of the best cultivated and most productive in the country. His homestead contains twenty acres, two of which are covered with salt-works. Besides this, he has two acres of swampy land, used for pasture, and salt meadow that produces annually about twelve tons of hay. The soil of his land is mostly a sandy loam, and under his management is very productive. The past season he had eight acres under cultivation. The following statement of the amount raised thereon was handed to us by a member of the Agricultural Society, who visited Mr. Knowles' farm, to examine it for the purpose of making a report thereon, and may be relied on as entirely accurate.

Produce of eight acres under cultivation in 1845—

90	bushels of Corn,
85	do. of Rye,
20	do. of Oats,
100	do. of Potatoes,
150	do. of Beets and other roots.

On the remaining twelve acres, (fourteen, if the land in which his salt-works stand is included,) he cut twelve tons of English hay. From one acre.

At the first mowing,	51 cwt.
At the second do.	30 " 66 lbs.—

or 4 tons, 1 cwt. 66 lbs. of hay from one acre, and he has pastured, this year, fifteen head of cattle and two horses.

This statement of the production of a small Cape Cod farm may seem almost incredible, but the fact that Mr. Knowles manures highly and is an excellent cultivator explains the secret of his success.

Besides the manure which Mr. Knowles has made in his barn-yards and styes, the present year, he has manufactured 130 cords or 118 loads of compost manure, by stacking loam, muscles, mud, rock-weed, peat and sea-weed, and mixing therewith one cask of lime.

—

We profess to have some knowledge of the science of agriculture, and have found by experience that the only method by which a profit can be obtained from tillage land, is by manuring highly and cultivating well. If double the usual amount of labor and manure is expended on a given quantity of land, the crops will generally be double in amount, and the land will be left in a much better condition. Last year we put out a piece of land on a lay. The usual quantity of manure was put on, and it was tended as well as land usually is that is put out "to halves." No exact account was kept, but we do not believe that our tenant realized fifty cents a day for his labor. This year we took one third of the same land, put on as much manure as was last year put on the whole, ploughed it deeply and cultivated it well during the season, and one half of the crop has amounted to over two dollars a day for every day's work expended in the cultivation.

We have tried the old method of cultivation to our perfect satisfaction, and find that by hiring the labor done we cannot get a new dollar for an old one; but by practising on the improved system, we believe the crops will pay all the expenses of cultivation and leave something for rent of the land. [Yarmouth Register.

BUTTER, A POISON!

The following *invective* against Butter, which in New England is no longer considered a luxury, but one of the *necessaries* of life—is from a Lecture delivered in New York some time since:

"In the 7th chapter of Leviticus, and the 23d verse, speaking to the Children of Israel it is said, "Ye shall eat no manner of fat of ox, or of sheep, or goat." If you look into your dictionaries, you will find that obesity or morbid fatness, is a disease contrary to health. The long catalogue of evils, such as cancer, plethora, liver complaints, diminution of muscular power, with many other diseases too numerous to mention, and frequently apoplexy ends their mortal career. I have never yet, met with a case of cancer, that the patient was not fond of fat meat and butter—as butter made when the cattle have been pasturing on poisonous weeds is far worse than the fat of meats. Nurses making use of such butter in sauce or with tea, the seeds of disease are sown in the cradle, and the foundation of life poisoned at its source.

Butter is an article in very general use throughout the whole of Europe, and is considered as a wholesome and nutritious substance; so much so, that few persons will admit it can be injurious to health, eaten in any quantity, or that its quality, however deteriorated, can give rise to any severe disease. But experience has led me to form a different estimate of its effects on the animal economy; and I am happy to find that my opinions are corroborated by the testimony of a very able physician. In a dictionary of medicine by Dr. Macauly of Edinburg, on the use of butter, when used as a sauce, or cooked or baked into paste, it is in this way that it is too often used to excess; and though it does not produce effects that are immediately apparent, it lays the foundation of stomach complaints of the greatest obstinacy. Its use is also apt to give rise to diseases of the skin very difficult to cure. Persons laboring under stomach complaints should not use much butter, especially when heated, as in buttered toast, muffins, &c.; and those subject to inflammatory and gouty affections, should be sparing of the use of butter in all its forms. It is a bad part of the management of children to pamper their palates by frequently indulging them with butter, as it is apt to give rise to a gross and unhealthy habit of body, characterised by biles and other sores, discharges from behind the ears, &c., or eruptions on the head, and other parts of the skin. Its ordinate use also occasions too great fulness of the system; and in the numerous nervous and inflammatory diseases of children, it is the high fed and plump children that are most frequently the severest sufferers"

Take care that your Stock is not Exposed. Leibig, the distinguished German Chemist, asserts that "our clothing is to be considered nearly in the light of an equivalent for a certain amount of food." In all situations where the body is kept warm and comfortable by the protection of suitable garments, the demand for food, in order to sustain the natural functions of the system, will be less than where the protection is scanty, or but ill adapted to subserve the purpose for which it is designed. Now, this observation applies with no less force to the management of domestic animals than to the management of ourselves and children. A cow, forced to stand exposed to the weather in inclement seasons, to repose on the cold ground, or in a barn or hovel where the piercing night blasts have free access, necessarily requires a larger amount of food than one carefully sheltered and provided with a comfortable stall and bed. The difference in the amount of food consumed by animals treated in the different styles above indicated, by actual and repeated experiments, is found to be from 25 to 100 per cent. in favor of the latter! But this is not all, exposure torpifies and emasculates the system, paralyzes the functions of the stomach, and opens a door for the introduction of many a fearful disease. An animal habitually exposed to cold, usually falls away. If a cow, "she shrinks her milk," if an ox, he will experience a loss of vivacity, and become stupid and inert, and but feebly prepared to answer the too often exhorbitant drafts made upon his muscular powers under the yoke.

Keeping Your Pigs in Winter. There is both negligence and mistake in the way of wintering pigs. I am not talking to those whose manner of keeping stock is, to let stock take care of themselves, but to farmers who *mean to be careful*. Hogs should be *sorted*. The little ones will, otherwise, be cheated at the trough, and overlaid and smothered in the sleeping-heap. There should not be too many in one enclosure; especially young pigs should not sleep in crowds, for, although they sleep warmer, they will suffer on that very account. Lying in piles, they get sweaty; the skin is much more sensitive to the cold, and coming out in the morning reeking and smoking the keen air peirces them. In this way, young pigs die off through the winter by being too warm at night. If you have the land shark and alligator breed, however, you should crowd these together, for the more they die off the better for the farmer.

[Indiana Farmer.

Derivations. *Pippin*; this word is derived by Dr. Johnson from *puppynghe* (Dutch;) but it is surely more reasonable to suppose it, with other etymologists, from *Pepin*, the king of the country from whence the fruit is derived; as "filberd," from Philisbert of France; whilst the "rennet" apple is *la rinette*, or the "little queen;" as the geniting is from *Janeton* or *Jeannetin*, in honor of some queen or lady of that name. The Bigorbon is so called from Bigorre the Frence province, where it grows; as the original word "cherry" is from Cerasus, in Asia Minor; while our "mayduke" cherry derives its name from Medco, in Burgundy. The brown pear is so named from its buttered or melting quality (beurre;) the "Colmar" pear is from Colmur, in Alcace; and the "Cuisse-madame" pear from its figure. The "arline" plum is a corruption from Orleans, the "currant" is the grape of Corinth; and the "damson" (properly *damascens*) is the plum of Damascus. Menage considers *melon* as a large apple, and derives it from the Latin and Greek. If the esculent vegetables may be noticed, the "Jerusalem artichoke" is a curious instance of the corruptions of language, it being the *sunflower* artichoke, or girusale, (the plant turning to the sun.) Jerusalem being thus corrupted from girusale. Not less remarkable is John Dorey (the fish,) as a corruption from *il janitore*, or the doorkeeper; for the fish, being called on the Italian coast by the name of *St. Peter*, and he being supposed to be the *doorkeeper* of heaven, and therefore called *il janitore* by our sailors, we thus derive the name of John Dorey. [Literary Extracts.

Hyalography, or the art of engraving on *glass*, has considerably advanced of late in Europe, and has become as easy and complete as on copper or steel.

Essex Co. Agricultural Society.

The officers of this Society elected in October, for the ensuing year are given below. The Society is to meet in Lynn next year, as we are informed:

President. John W. Proctor of Danvers.

Vice Presidents. Daniel Adams, Jr., Newbury; Solomon Low, Boxford; Asa T. Newhall, Lynnfield; Royal A. Merriam, Topsfield.

Treasurer. William Sutton, Salem.

Secretary. Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton.

Trustees. Jedediah H. Barker, Andover; Andrew Nichols, Danvers; Jeremiah Coleman, Newburyport; George Hood, Lynn; Moses French, E. Salisbury; Andrew Dodge, Wenham, James H. Duncan, Haverhill; Nathaniel Felton, Danvers; Nathan W. Hazen, Andover; Joseph How, Methuen; Frederick Howes, Salem; John M. Ives, do.; Josiah Kimball, Boxford; Joseph Kittredge, Andover; Wm. N. Cleaveland, Topsfield; Moses Newhall, W. Newbury; Dean Robinson, do.; Asa Nelson, Georgetown; Jacob Brown, Ipswich; Hobart Clark, Andover; Horace Ware, Salem, Daniel P. King, Danvers; Josiah Newhall, Lynnfield; John Marland, Andover.

The following reports appeared in the Salem Gazette of last week:—

On Ploughing with Double Teams.

The Committee on ploughing with Double Teams, consisting of Messrs Dodge, of Wenham, Brown, of Ipswich, Carr, of West Newbury, Osborn, of Saugus, and Sutton, of Salem, Report:—

That there were thirteen competitors, to whom lots of one quarter of an acre were assigned by lot, to be ploughed not less than seven inches deep, viz:—

No 1, Aaron Kinsman, of Ipswich; No 2, Jedediah H. Barker, of Andover; No 3, S. B Swan, of Danvers; No 4, Amos Poor, of West Newbury; No 5, Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton; No 6, Nehemiah Dodge, of Essex; No 7, Barzillai Gould, of Middleton; No 8, Joseph Gondrich, of West Newbury; No 9, Micajah Treadwell, of Ipswich; No 10, Benjamin Poore, of West Newbury; No 11, Benjamin Holt, of Danvers; No 12, George Hodgedon, of Ipswich; 13, Thomas Low, of Ipswich. The several teams were promptly on the ground, at the time appointed, and started precisely at 10 o'clock. The time varied from thirty-five to forty-four minutes; but as all of them did it in a sufficiently short time, we do not think it necessary to state the time of each precisely. Nearly all the ploughs used were manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and were of their most approved patterns. The work was so well done that the Committee would have awarded premiums to all, had it been allowed by the Society. We unanimously recommend that the premiums be awarded as follows, viz:

To Aaron Kinsman, of Ipswich, 1st prem.	$10,00
" Joseph Goodrich, W. Newbury, 2d "	8,00
" Benjamin Poore, W. Newbury, 3d "	6,00
" Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton, 4th "	4,00

and to S. B. Swan, of Danvers, and Thomas Low, of Ipswich, a gratuity of Washington's Letters on Agriculture, one copy each.

The Committee were highly gratified to find so many competitors in this most interesting trial of skill. Notwithstanding these trials have been so often repeated, they are still received with increasing interest, and every succeeding year brings to notice some valuable improvements. The Committee are strongly impressed with the superior value of those ploughs which lay the furrow slice flat and even, especially in the cultivation of grass. Care should be taken by the ploughman that he does not cut a wider furrow than the plough was intended to cut, and then it will be entirely smooth in appearance, and we know of none superior for this purpose to those manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse and Mason. For the Committee,

WM. SUTTON.

With Single Teams.

The Committee on Ploughing with Single Teams (present Messrs Howes, of Salem, Northend, of Byfield, Follansbee, of West Newbury, and Pilsbury, of Newbury,) have attended to that duty, and Report:

That seven teams were entered for the premiums offered on this subject. One quarter of an acre of land, two rods by twenty, was allotted to each. The field was adjacent to that ploughed by the double teams, and similar in character,—tough swarded grass land, that had been pastured a number of years,—tolerably free of stones, rather hard to be turned. The lots were assigned and the work done as follows, viz:

No 1. To George Daniels, of Middleton; plough made by Prouty & Co. No. 26. The team was withdrawn after turning a few furrows, the cattle not being equal to the performance of the work.

No. 2. To Joseph C. Putnam, of Danvers; plough made by Ruggles & Co., Eagle, No. 2. Work was done by 30 furrows, in 47 minutes. The furrow slice was cut straight and even, and laid perfectly flat and true. The cattle worked apparently without fatigue.

No. 3. To Randall Andrews, of Ipswich; plough of same description as the last. Work was done by 28 furrows, in 30 minutes. It was very well done.

No. 4. To Jonathan Berry, jr. of Middleton; plough made by Ruggles & Co., No 25. Work was done by 26 furrows, in 60 minutes. The cattle were young, and the ploughman was young. The plough appeared to be rather large for the team. The furrow slice was well laid, and the work was finished in a satisfactory manner.

No. 5. To Jacob Brown, of Ipswich; plough made by Ruggles & Co., Sward C. Work was done by 28 furrows, in 65 minutes.

No. 6. To James Putnam, of Danvers; team managed by Moses H. Pettingill; plough made by Ruggles & Co., No. 25. Work done by 28 furrows, in 47 minutes. Mr. Pettingill showed himself on this, as on former occasions, to be master of his business.

No. 7. To Charles Foster, of Andover; plough made by Ruggles & Co., Sward C. Work was done by 28 furrows, in 50 minutes. It only differed from the other best work by the furrow being set on edge, or made to lap a little. In the opinion of some of the committee, for some purposes, this mode of laying the furrow would be preferred. The team was well disciplined, and the work well done.

The committee were entirely satisfied with the work as performed by five of the teams. Considering the hardness of the work, they have rarely known it to be better done. After a careful comparison of the several lots, taking into view all the circumstances, and the condition in which the work was finished, they agreed to recommend that the premiums be awarded as follows:

To Jos. C. Putnam,	No. 2, 1st premium,		$8 00
" James Putnam,	" 6, 2d	"	6 00
" Jona. Berry, jr.	" 4, 3d	"	4 00
" Charles Foster,	" 7, 4th	"	2 00

From these experiments, we learn that an acre of land may be ploughed by a single pair of cattle and one man in four hours, and probably nearly two acres in a single day. When we take into view the expense of operating a team of this description, compared with those usually employed in this business, it will be quite well for our farmers to consider whether most of their work cannot be done with one pair of cattle, and, if two pair are to be used would it not be better to cut the first furrow of less depth, and apply the power of the second pair to a SUBSOIL plough, to follow directly after. If we do not entirely mistake the signs of the times, our modes of preparing land for culture will ere long be essentially modified by the use of the *sub-soil plough*. In the County of Worcester, where the management of land and teams is understood as well as in any part of the Commonwealth, the premiums are limited to *one pair of cattle without a driver*.

J. W. PROCTOR.

With Horse Teams.

The Committee on Ploughing with Horse Teams, ask leave to Report:

That there were eight horse teams entered for premiums; viz:

One by	David S. Wilkins,	of Danvers.
do	Amos P. Swinerton,	do
do	John C. Putnam,	do
do	Jacob Brown,	of Ipswich.
do	John Dore,	do
do	Seth Holden,	of Salem.
do	Philip Storm,	of Marblehead.
do	Joseph Woodman,	of Haverhill.

Six only appeared on the field. Each team struck out its own land, containing the usual quantity, and ploughed as follows; viz:

John Dore, of Ipswich, ploughed	34 furrows, in 35 min.
Philip Storm, Marblehead,	do 30 do in 37 do.
A. P. Swinerton, Danvers,	do 30 do in 46 do.
Jos. Woodman, Haverhill,	do 34 do in 53 do.
Seth Holden, Salem,	do 28 do in 50 do.
John C. Putnam's team,	do 37 do in 65 do.

Mr. Pettingill, ploughman.

All the ploughs used were of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's make.

Your Committee, after a careful examination of the ploughing and the discipline of the horses, would have cheerfully recommended premiums to be given to all the competitors, but as only three were at their disposal, no more than this number could with propriety be awarded. Your Committee award the premium as follows, viz:

To John Dore, of Ipswich 1st premium of	$8 00
" Seth Holden, of Salem, 2d do of	6 00
" Philip Storm, of Marblehead, 3d do	4 00

All which is respectfully submitted.

On Working Oxen.

The Committee on Working Oxen, Report:—

Twenty entries were made by the following persons, viz:

Barzillai Gould,	of Middleton,	5	years old,
George Daniels,	do	6	do
Jonathan Berry, jr.,	do	5	do
S. B. Swan,	of Danvers,	6	do
James Putnam,	do did not appear.		
Joseph C. Putnam,	do	7	do
Moses Pettingill,	Topsfield,	7	do
Ezra Dodge,	Wenham,	5	do
Allen W. Dodge,	Hamilton,	5	do
Jed. H. Barker,	Andover.	5	do
Charles Foster,	do	6	do
William Williams,	Rowley,	7	do
Randall Andrews,	Ipswich,	7	do
Levi Lord,	do	7	do
Manasseh Brown,	do	6	do
Aaron Kinsman,	do		
George Hodgdon,	do	6	do
Micajah Treadwell,	do	6	do
Thomas Low,	do	6	do
Joseph Low,	Essex,	7	do

The Committee consider that there are more difficulties in the way of deciding correctly upon the merits of Working Oxen, than in any other department of the exhibition.

The Committee on ploughing, can examine the work done over and again.

On the Dairy, they can bring specimens in immediate contact.

The important points in Animals can be placed side by side.

So with Domestic Manufactures, with Fruits and Flowers.

Not so with Working Oxen. Each pair goes its round, and when twenty teams have followed in succession, the decision must be made from the recollection of impressions made on the Committee's minds at the time of drawing. If differences of impression exist as to certain trials, *recollection* and not actual inspection must decide the issue.

The ages to be brought under the notice of the Committee, range from four to seven years; and in making up their award they are required to take into view the size, power and training of the teams.

The power and training with a load of any given weight, are matters which must be left to judgment and fancy. But size can be brought to a surer standard. And the Committee would here recommend that in future all cattle entered as Working Oxen should be weighed on the day of trial.

As to age, cattle frequently pass from one to another, as being younger than they really are, and as many of the Working Oxen in this County came by purchase to their present owners, their true age may not be well defined. And thus cattle may be entered as seven years old, without any certainty that they are not more.

In order that the rule should effectually bar all entries of cattle over seven years old, some evidence should be required more than simply, they are called no more.

The Committee will name a few pair of cattle they consider prominent among those to which no premium was awarded.

A pair belonging to Barzillai Gould, of Middleton—the first pair entered and the last pair which drawed. Small red cattle, reported five years old. They drawed the last load up the hill as well as any pair, considering their size, and were well matched as to temper, which could be said of but few pair exhibited.

A pair belonging to Jedediah H. Barker, of Andover. Age five years ten months. One of them, the near one, a fine ox, surpassed by a very few. If by more than one.

A pair belonging to Randall Andrews, of Ipswich, reported six years old. Not fancy cattle, but worked finely.

A pair belonged to Manasseh Brown of Ipswich, a pair of twins, reported six years old, fine red cattle, said to be handy both ways; they worked in a short yoke, and drawed well. The near ox crowded, it might be he was foot sore as they were not shod, it may be he would work fairer on the off side.

A pair owned by Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton, five years old. The near ox with proper training and in a suitable yoke, may hereafter do as well as the best.

A pair owned by Ezra Dodge, of Wenham reported five years old, red cattle of medium size and appeared well trained for cattle of that age.

William Williams, of Rowley, entered a pair of oxen seven years old, large cattle. The near one seemed disposed to stop where he pleased, rather than when his driver wished to have him.

The Committee award to Jonathan Berry, jr., of Middleton, the first premium of ten dollars, for his speckled face cattle, five years old. They were large of the age, well formed, not full in flesh, well matched as to strength and temper, and well trained for cattle of that age.

They award to S. B. Swan, of Danvers, the second premium of seven dollars, for his red oxen six years old. They worked well. The near ox was by the Committee considered the best working ox exhibited this day.

They awarded to Josiah Low of Essex, the third premium of five dollars, for his red oxen, reported seven years old. They were probably the largest and strongest pair of cattle among the whole entered—still the Committee did not think they worked as even and true as some others.

We can say in making up the above award, we endeavored to refresh our recollections, as to the defects and good qualities of every pair of cattle brought under our notice, and the foregoing is the result of our observations at the time of drawing—and not from any knowledge how the several pairs of cattle might work when not surrounded by a crowd of spectators.

In behalf of the Committee.

MOSES NEWELL.

Ipswich, Sept. 24, 1845.

A Substitute for Wheat Bread. The Express publishes the following recipe for making a good article of bread with the use of but little flour accompanying it with the following remark:—'The sample of bread sent to this Office, made from this recipe, is truly delicious, surpassing in flavor any made from the best Western wheat."

Messrs. Editors:—Owing to the late imposition in the sale of flour, it is thought worth while to send you the following recipe for making Bread, which will likely be acceptable to both rich and poor. A much more wholesome, palateable and economical bread can be made from the following:—Pare and cut a small pumpkin, boil it in as much water as will cover it; when well cooked, stir into the kettle as much Indian meal as will stiffen it, cook it two or three minutes, cool it, put in salt and yeast to the judgement, and knead in flour enough only to make it suitable to bake—a very little quantity will be required. This bread, if properly made, will suit the nicest palates.

Postage. The New York Evening Post says:

"Any attempt to raise the rates of postage, whether by charging postage according to the number of pieces of which a letter is composed, or otherwise, will be exceeding unpopular. If we are to have any change, let us have the rates reduced at once to two cents for a single letter conveyed to any part of the Union, and let us subject to postage the loads of newspapers which are now gratuitously conveyed by mail a distance of thirty miles."

☞ We should like to hear more opinions on the subject of postage. Much complaint is made of the present system. Postmasters receive nothing for thinking charge of newspapers within thirty miles—why should they not? The plan is unequal and unfair to tax some as high as ever, while others pay nothing. Let every man pay enough to compensate postmasters for their trouble. No decent man would object to paying half a cent for the use of the postmaster who takes charge of his newspaper.

The President suggests that the rates must be raised, in order to make up the deficiency in the revenue. We hope Congress will think differently. We have not yet given low postage a fair trial; all supposed there would be a falling off in the first year Who established the doctrine that the post office must pay for itself? Suppose Uncle Sam is obliged to pay a little to make up deficiencies; if it favors the correspondence of the people and keeps up acquaintance in the distant places, is this nothing in a government like ours?

The post office will pay for itself in due time if the rates are not too high. If they are, people will not correspond extensively, or they will establish private conveyances for themselves.

Mr. Calhoun and Oregon. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says that on the Oregon question, Mr. Calhoun, as a Senator, "will take the stand that he has always taken—neither relinquishing our title, nor depressing it to a collision with Great Britain. Adopting "a wise and masterly inactivity," he will leave the claim to work itself out."

Every body knows Mr. Calhoun's policy on this question. While having nothing to do especially with the "nation" of South Carolina, he can contemplate the whole with the eye of a statesman, and the feelings of an American. He has expressed himself on the question already as becomes his age, his experience, and his lofty position, and he will not be likely to depart from his course.

We have occasion to know, however, that Mr. Calhoun has, since his visit to Louisiana, expressed himself freely in regard to the Oregon question. He does not doubt as to the right of the United States to the territory, and he has no doubt that the right can be asserted and sustained, without the least disturbance of the present happy state of peace and commerce between the United States and Great Britain. But at the same time Mr. Calhoun fears that the cabinet will not be guarded in its language and conduct relative to the claim of Great Britain, and will thus impose upon Congress the necessity of a course, which might be easily avoided, and which will be full of misery and woe to the people of both countries.

Mr. Calhoun looks at the Oregon question, then, as liable to precipitate us into war, not because war is necessary, but because prudence is wanted. [United States Gazette.

An Extensive Establishment. A writer gives the following account of a woollen and linen-drapery shop in Liverpool:—

The establishment is called Compton House—containing a space of thirty-two hundred square yards, and premises formerly occupied as eleven separate buildings. In the establishment are one hundred and forty persons employed, male and female, all of whom, except a few married persons, are fed and lodged under the same roof The dwelling part is well arranged with dining rooms, dormitories, sitting-rooms and other apartments, like a well regulated hotel, and there is also a fine room used as a library for the inmates, containing a large and excellent collection of books. The bedrooms are also furnished with fire-escapes, which are kept in constant readiness and secured beneath the window sills by large iron bolts, so as never to be out of the way.

At this house may be found every description of cloths, silks, furs, furniture, bedding, hosiery, carpets, bonnets and many other articles which cannot possibly be here enumerated, forming altogether the most extensive and best regulated establishment I have seen on this side the Atlantic. The shop is closed at 7 P. M., and an hour is generally requisite to put things in order; from eight to eleven the clerks are at liberty, and at the latter hour all must be within doors, and the premises closed. Besides the proprietors, they have a principal superintendent and four others whose whole duty consists in walking about the establishment to direct visiters to what they want, and to keep a general look out; then come cashiers, salesmen, junior clerks, apprentices, porters, and house servants, making in all one hundred and forty.

Progress of Manufactures. Never has there been a moment in the history of our country, when so many extensive manufacturing establishments were going up, in almost every section. In and about Philadelphia, this is decidedly true. Large and small factories are springing up with unprecedented rapidity. Gloucester Point, nearly opposite the city, is now quite a manufacturing town—and houses and factories are still in progress there.

A New Mode of Curing the Ham. An English traveller, writing from the Ardennes, thus describes a method of preserving the ham, which is certainly different from anything generally known in America:

The ham is cured in brine of salt, saltpetre, and aromatic herbs, viz: a few bay leaves, wild thime, a handful of juniper berries, and a little garlic. It is steeped for about six weeks, and then dried in the smoke of a chimney, over a wood fire. When wanted for dressing it is buried in the ground for about twenty-four hours and then boiled, with the addition of the same aromatic herbs in the water. After boiling the bone is taken out, and the ham is pressed under a heavy weight. As a corollary to the dressing, it may be added, that it often happens that the ham, when produced at the table, disappears at one sitting.

Remedy for Poisoned Sheep. Bruise the small limbs or twigs of the white ash, and boil them for the space of a couple of hours in soft water. From three to six spoonfuls of this decoction administered within twenty-four hours after the poison has been taken, seldom fails to effect a cure. [Maine Cult.

Bells. Church bells are costly. The metal is composed of Brass, Copper, Zinc and Silver. Steel is now used for the purpose in Ohio. A bell weighing fifty pounds made of steel will cost only about $30, and can be heard two miles or more.

He that adopts the maxim, the world owes him a living, will rarely take the trouble to earn it.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1845.

William Buckminster, Editor.

☞ We have a few words to say to a few of our *patrons* who have had the Ploughman for two years and have entirely forgotten to send us greeting.

We hope this frosty weather will sharpen their faculties and touch some cord in their system to remind them of our inability to furnish a paper for nothing. Our expenses are great and we must meet them.

We cannot afford to pay forty cents for collecting four dollars; any debtor can send us that sum by mail for five cents—only one eighth of the amount that we must pay if we send out a Collector.

To the great majority of our subscribers we are thankful for prompt payment at our counter and through the Post Office. Our remarks are intended for those only who are unreasonably in arrears.

IS THE TEXAS QUESTION SETTLED!

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Appleton of Boston seem to think that further resistance to the admission of Texas as one of the States of our Union is vain if not improper. Mr. Appleton will do no more lest he be thought an advocate of Abolition doctrines and measures; and his chief reason for submitting to the rulers of the Slave States is that the Abolitionists have cast in their mite to accomplish the very measure that they most abhor.

To us this seems an insufficient reason for the course that any one should pursue. If the Abolitionists have conducted absurdly this is no reason why men of better information and more extensive views should follow their example —The Abolitionists would not vote for Clay, or for Polk—yet they are all as much opposed to to the admission of that country as a Slave State as any party in the country.

It is admitted that the Abolition vote, joined with the Whig vote, would have defeated the projects of Mr. Tyler, and the election of Mr. Polk. Then how is the question of admission settled! Mr. Polk had not the majority of the votes thrown; and if the influence of the Abolition party amounts to any thing, in any quarter, it may yet appear in the councils of the nation. All the Abolition influence will operate against the admission of Texas with the grossly offensive clause that she has inserted in her State Constitution.

This clause, making Slavery eternal in that country, will cause thousands to oppose, to the last, her admission as a State, though they refused to vote for Mr. Clay. His election and the admission of a new State without power to abolish Slavery, are two distinct questions, and ever have been. And for any sane man to say they are identical and that it is folly longer to contend, because one is past all remedy, causes no little surprise to the observers of the progress of events.

See what New Hampshire is doing. She cast a strong vote for Mr. Polk, yet she is determined not to countenance the admission of a new State with such a clause in her Constitution. New Hampshire is as jealous, on questions of this kind, as most of our free States are. The difficulty there has been to present this question distinctly before the people; and that State will be yet found among the last to acquiesce in the notion of 'extending the empire of Freedom' by admitting new States that have not the power to abolish Slavery.

While such is the disposition of people who voted against Mr. Clay, how absurd it is to say it is useless longer to contend. Texas is not yet admitted as a State; and if all opposition is now withdrawn the odium of the measure will be shared by all parties in Congress.

All the arguments drawn from the Constitution discountenance the admission of a new State with such a clause in her Bill of Rights. All the theories of the south against meddling with her "peculiar institutions" on the ground that they are secured by the old Constitution.—All the free notions that have been cherished at the north ever since the revolution, forbid the thought that we must be silent while the advocates of Slavery are attempting to bring free America into bondage—attempting to extend their "peculiar blessing" to the utmost parts of the earth!

In times past our best citizens—our most quiet and orderly members of society, and friends of the Constitution,—felt a delicacy in interfering with the question of Slavery as it existed in the old States, that banded together to resist European oppression and settled down by a mutual compromise. And the strenuous advocates of Slavery at the South have heretofore found the Constitution their strong hold.

If a word was uttered in Congress from the free States, a southern lawyer had no better weapon than the old Constitution. Unfolding this instrument and pointing to the signatures of Washington, of Hamilton, and of Madison, was equivalent to a talismanic charm!—to a mesmeric operation! Argument was dumb, and appeals to human rights were paralyzed.

But Southern politicians have now abandoned their Strong Hold. They have broken the charm that palsied our tongues when we complained of the injustice of counting *property* in the enumeration of *persons*. "The north," they said, "had no right to meddle." "We were bound by our own contract. The subject must not be touched," &c, &c

How stand we now? The compromises of the old Constitution are not the standard of modern patriotism. That sacred Instrument was erst of Adamant, but now it is pliable as India Rubber. Now we can destroy its compromises and its balances by the admission of an unlimited number of new States, provided the Slavery cause is irrevocable in their *Bill of Equal Rights*.

The South allows us, *now*, to deviate, and wander from the path that our fathers trod. We may guarantee the extension of Slavery—we are not commanded to be whist while this new juggling operation is in progress. All is now unhinged till the Trojan Horse is admitted.—Yet while all is open at the South we are startled with new sounds from our midst. We are told by leading men in Boston to submit to this encroachment on our rights for we are too late to help ourselves! It may be so.

☞ The Salem Register makes very fair promises to the Ploughman, and acknowledges itself under great obligation to its editor. We can ask no more in conscience.

Mobile IS fat. A woman there weighs 460 pounds. She is of course good natured, and probably rosy cheeked. We hope she will live to enjoy it all.

☞ We are told there are 4624 miles of railway in the United States, and only 1760 in Great Britain.

Ad Valorem Duties. The President recommends a return to the old system, of imposing duties on the foreign value,—per centage duties instead of the present specific rates. The duty on Brandy, for instance, is now one dollar a gallon,—more than one hundred and fifty per cent on the foreign value or cost. If only twenty per cent were imposed, as is recommended, brandy would often be sold here for less than one dollar a gallon, and the duty on Nova Scotia potatoes, in good seasons, would be two cents per bushel instead of ten, which that article now pays.

On some kinds of cotton cloth the duty would be less than a cent a yard and the revenue from it would be trifling.

We think the President is not well advised of the frauds that have been practiced under the per centage system, with foreign valuation. The New York merchants could tell him, if they would, how easy it is to cheat the government out of its dues when resort is had to the appraising system.

The British merchants who follow importing here, reside principally in New York. They swear to the custom house officers that their goods cost them but so much, at their factories in England. Well, who can gainsay or controvert this evidence? Not a man in this country, and the importer's oath must be received to form the basis on which the government tax is imposed.

So gross were these impositions under the old tariff that few cloths comparatively were entered in Boston. The merchants here went to New York to buy imported goods, where duties were assessed on the oath of the British owner—and that not on the real value of the article here, but on its declared cost in his own factory in England.

Our own merchants have often insisted on a home valuation where goods of any kind are appraised, and subject to a per centage duty. This is surely more safe than a reliance on evidence of the cost abroad, and that evidence the testimony of the owner. If appraised here, hundreds would know the *value* quite as well as the importer, and might be called on to give evidence.

But *specific* duties are the most simple and plain. No appraisers are required, and evasion cannot be practiced. A certain sum on every hundred of iron, or bushel of grain, or salt is at once understood by importers and officers, and frauds on the officers are out of the question.

We can see not the least advantage in *ad valorem*—that is, per *centage duties* unless a horizontal system is to be adopted—a uniform rate for all kinds of merchandise. But such is not Mr. Polk's plan. He distinctly recommends discriminating rates. A return to the old system of leaving it to British importing merchants to assess taxes on their own goods would soon drain the treasury and distract our manufacturing energies. When we cease to manufacture we are at the mercy of the importers of foreign fabrics.

☞ The collection of paintings now to be seen at Harding's Gallery attracts many who find inducements to repeat their visits again and again. A sort of acquaintance, as it were, grows up with some of the favorite pictures which one does not like to break off. Cannot some plan be devised to retain them in Boston? Will any who are fortunately wealthy enough, answer in the affirmative!

The Gallery is to remain open for exhibition a week or two longer; and all who can indulge their taste in the fine arts should take advantage of the opportunity to see the gems in this collection.

☞ From a catalogue of the "Adelphian Academy" at North Bridgewater it appears there are six teachers employed. Messrs. S. L. & L. F. C. Loomis are Principals, assisted by Rev. C. Atwater, J. M. Everett, E. A. Kingsbury, and in the ornamental branches, Miss Loomis. The number of pupils is 121, and the institution appears to be liberally supported. The report of the late examining Committee, in last week's paper, is very commendatory.

☞ Mr. Shute, at 173 Washington Street, has a very large assortment of Muffs and Fur Goods of all kinds for ladies. We have seen some excellent specimens there lately. He deals on the one price system, strictly, and he is entitled to the confidence of customers who may see fit to visit him. Few people are judges of such articles and it is very convenient to know a dealer on whom one can rely in these matters.

Temperance meeting at the Temple. The Tremont Temple was filled on Wednesday evening to hear John B. Gough and the Rev. Mr. Spencer of England. Mr. Spencer was listened to for upwards an hour with great attention. He said, in England, every seller of fermented liquor had over his door a sign, thus: "Licenced—to be drunk on the premises;" and that very many took the literal meaning and *got drunk* on the premises.

Recapture. John Myers, whose wrists were so large that his hand-cuffs slipped off on Tuesday, and let him *fall out* of the constable's grasp, walked to Sharon and took a ticket for New York. But constable Pierce was in the same car and knew him, and having a tighter ticket—a *supersedeas*—he took John back to Leverett street, where such kind of folks live, and where John must stay till his friends call.

Fire. On Tuesday night, Mr. Rust's Carpenter's shop, near the old Charles River Bridge was mostly destroyed by fire. The loss, about 400 dollars falls on Mr. R. It is said to have been set on fire.

Reform in Virginia. The House of Delegates has decided to appoint a select Committee to bring in a bill calling a State Convention. Ayes 79, Noes, 61. The Constitution of Virginia really needs reformation.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Balt. Patriot says Mr. Mcnulty has arrived there to take his trial. The ex-clerk was willing to take his trial, but he would not be under a keeper.

☞ Gov. Briggs has commuted the punishment of Roach, alias Watkins, who was lately sentenced at Worcester to be hung, to imprisonment for life.

☞ On Saturday an incendiary attempt was made to burn the bowling alleys at the Norfolk House in Roxbury. The fire was put out before it had burned much.

☞ There is sufficient snow for sleighing in almost all directions a few miles out of the city In the vicinity it is half and half which means no sleighing at all. In Framingham it is excellent with but four inches of snow.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer tells the reason why dancing is like new milk—it strengthens the calves.

☞ Cassius M. Clay goes to Cuba this winter for the benefit of his health.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday, Dec. 10th, in the Senate, after being organized they proceeded to elect the ten remaining Standing Committees.

Of the Committee on Pensions Mr Niles is elected Chairman.

Roads and Canals—Mr Hannegan, of Indiana, elected chairman.

Pensions—Mr Upham, chairman.

Public Buildings—Mr Cameron, chairman.

District of Columbia—Mr Haywood, of North Carolina, chairman.

Patents—Mr Cameron, of Pennsylvania, chairman.

Mr Speight here moved that the Senate proceed to elect a printer to-morrow—laid on the table.

In the House. The Journal was read and on motion of Mr Douglas, the rules were suspended and he introduced a joint resolution to admit the State of Texas into the Union.

The resolution was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Rockwell of Mass., moved that Mr Douglass' resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House.

The Chair decided that the resolution of Mr R. was proposed too late, and could not be entertained.

Mr Hopkins' resolution, to go into the election of Chaplains of both Houses, and that they be chosen from different denominations, was taken up.

Mr Petit, of Indiana, spoke at length against the resolution, and offered an amendment which was rejected.

The resolution of Mr. Hopkins was then adopted.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, presented a large number on various subjects, but chiefly against admitting Texas as a slave State into the Union.

Mr Harmanson then rose and announced the death of Mr Dawson, of Louisiana, and the House adjourned.

RAILWAY MEETING AT UPTON.

We are informed that a large number of citizens from Boston, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Upton, Grafton, Hopkinton, and the vicinity assembled in Union Hall in Upton, in Oct. to hear the report of the Engineers employed to make a survey from the Boston and Worcester Road at the east part of Westborough, through Hopkinton, Uxbridge, and Northbridge, to intersect with the Providence and Worcester Railroad at Uxbridge Village.

The meeting was called to order by Col. A. Wood of Hopkinton. Hon. C. Taft of Uxbridge was chosen President—N. W. Holbrook Esq. Secretary.

The Report of the Engineer, Samuel Nott Esq. of Boston was read and was very favorable to the project—also a Report relating to the business done in that part of the Blackstone Valley and vicinity. The meeting was addressed by H. Chapin Esq. F. Dean Esq. Rev. Mr. Clark and T. B. Whiting of Uxbridge. Hon. S. B. Wolcott of Hopkinton and other gentlemen.

Committees were then chosen to raise funds,—to draft a Petition,—to present the same to the R. R. Commissioners,—and to obtain statistics and other necessary information.

☞ The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr, has been elected, in Convention of the two Boards, Mayor of this city for the remainder of this year. On being notified of it and requested to set a time when he would be qualified he said—"now." Mr. Quincy will make a most prompt Mayor.

Latin School. Joseph Cooledge, Esq., of this city, now in Europe, has presented to the Latin School Library a set of elegant series of Greek classics now in course of publication in Paris.

Cold. Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, the thermometer stood at five degrees above zero. Winter weather, cold and clear.

City Election. The Courier of Wednesday gives the following result of the vote on Monday for the choice of the city officers;—

The official vote for Mayor at the election on Monday stands—whole number 8431; Josiah Quincy, Jr has 5333; William Damrell, 1647; John T. Heard, 1354; all others, 97. Mr. Quincy's majority is 2235.

The following is the official vote of the successful candidates for Alderman, comprising the Whig ticket:—

William Pope,	4869	William Parker,	4699
John Hathaway,	4709	Charles A. Wells,	4686
George E. Head,	4701	Frederick Gould,	4177
Thomas Jones,	4703	Jonathan Preston,	4160

Messrs. Gould and Preston were opposed by some of the strong friends of the Long Pond water project, and lost thereby some five or six hundred votes.

All the council men are Whigs, but those chosen from Ward 2, where the Democrats carried their ticket entire, and Ward 3, where, at the adjourned meeting yesterday, the Natives and Democrats united and elected their men."

The Postmaster General, in his annual report, suggests the following changes:—

He recommends that the rates of postage be hereafter 5 cents for a single letter under 50 miles.

10 cents for a single letter over 50 and under 300 miles.

15 cents for a single letter over 300 miles.

These rates he proposes to continue until the 30th June, 1848, and then abolish the 15 cent rate, and restore the rates as at present. He recommends also the restoration of the former rates of postage on printed matter, giving the right to the publishers of conveying such matter out of the mails if they think proper; also, a limitation of the number of exchange papers which editors may send and receive free of postage, instancing the fact that there are now from 1700 to 1800 newspaper establishments, as proof of the abuse which may be practised under the law as at present. Also, the restoration of the franking privilege to the postmasters; and that all persons who, under the old law, being in the employ of Government, had the privilege of receiving letters free, should have that privilege restored to them. He also recommends most strenuously and energetically the making the *payment of all postage imperative upon the senders*. The report states that there are estimated to be not less than 300,000 dead letters returned to the Post Office Department quarterly; and, during the first quarter, under the operation of the new law, 400,000, the postage of which is lost to the Government; as well as an immense amount of printed matter which is never taken out of the offices.

Dreadful Murder. Mr Armstead Forrest, an old and blind man, was murdered by one of his slaves, a few days ago, in Paris, Tenn. It seems from accounts published that Mr Armstead was struck upon the head with a club, thrown into a sack of fodder within a tobacco barn, and the whole set on fire and consumed. The murderer has been arrested and is now in jail.

Fire. On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, the store of Messrs. Bullard, Stone & Co., 143 Milk street, was discovered to be on fire, but by the timely assistance of the department the fire was extinguished with but little damage to the building or the goods.

Death of Com. Elliot. This veteran died at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday, of the lingering disease which has for a long time afflicted him.

Counterfeit American half dollars and dimes are in circulation in this city.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Dec. 2d.

In Senate. Mr. Hannegan gave notice of a bill to extend the Cumberland road through Indiana and Illinois.

The President's Message was received and the Clerk proceeded to read it. After reading about *an hour and three quarters* Mr. Sevier moved to dispense with the farther reading, which was carried with great unanimity.

In the House. B. B. French, Esq., was elected Clerk of the House, *unanimously*.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., presented a memorial from American citizens in Oregon, praying for protection, &c., which was ordered printed.

Mr. Bayly of Va. offered a resolution that the House do now proceed to the election of a Public Printer.

Mr. Garrett Davis of Ky., moved that a committee of five be appointed to let the printing to the lowest bidder, providing for the performance of the work till such arrangement could be completed. A proposal for doing the printing at a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. or a saving of $25,000 or $30,000 per annum, was submitted, but objected to when partly read by Mr. Thompson of Miss.

A debate arose thereupon but was interrupted by the reception of the President's message.

Wednesday, Dec. 3d.

In Senate. Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Treasurer were presented.

Twenty five thousand copies of the President's message and so much of the documents as relates to Oregon, ordered printed.

In the House. Mr. G. Davis resumed his speech in favor of giving the printing to the lowest bidder. He submitted a proposition from Jesse E. Dow & Co., offering to do the printing at a reduction of twenty per cent. from the rates of last session.

Mr. Bayly of Va., replied, defending himself and his positions from the attacks of Mr. Davis.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was lost, and the original motion for the appointment of a Public Printer was carried. Yeas 129—Nays 62.

Ritchie & Heiss were then chosen Public Printers.

The vote stood for Ritchie & Heiss 123, Dow & Co. 69, Gales & Seaton 5, Jefferson & Co. 2.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

In Senate. The appointment of Committees by the Vice President was made an issue to-day, and negatived by a vote of 21 to 20.

In the House. On motion of Mr. Tibbatts, the Standing Committees of the House were ordered to be appointed.

The vote to allot the seats on the floor to members was then carried. Yeas 117—Nays 77.

The Clerk then proceeded to dispose of the seats by ballot.

The House adjourned till Monday to give time to the Speaker to select Committees.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Senate held a long session, which was devoted to the choice of officers and members of the Standing Committees. The Senate chamber was crowded with persons and the day's work was looked forward to with the greatest interest.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Jesse E. Dow & Co. offering to execute the printing of the Senate for forty per cent less than the prices in 1819, and the same amount less than the prices paid by the Senate.

Mr. Cass offered resolutions inquiring of the Committee on Naval and Military Affairs as to the propriety of a further increase of the Navy and Army.

Officerrs of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for officers, commencing with the Secretary of the Senate. The result was as follows:

Secretary of the Senate.

For Mr. Sturges,	24
Mr. Dickens,	25

Mr. Dickens was declared to be duly elected, and the oath of office was administered to him by the Vice President.

Sergeant at Arms.

Robert Beale,	20
Mr. Coyle,	4
Scattering,	5

Mr. Beale was declared to be duly elected and was sworn in.

Door Keeper. For this office there were four ballots, and the fourth resulted as follows:

Mr. Holland,	25
Dr. Salisbury, (caucus candidate)	22
Scattering,	2

Mr. Holland, formerly clerk in the Globe office was declared elected.

A resolution was then offered by J. M. Clayton requiring the printing to be done 20 per cent less than previous prices.

Mr. Allen objected to the consideration of the resolution at the present time.

The President of the Senate laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the U. States, concerning the Constitution adopted by Texas preparatory to admission into the Union.

The **Standing Committees** were then chosen by Ballot, and the following gentlemen were chosen chairmen:—

Foreign Affairs,	Allen	26	Archer	21
Finance,	Calhoun	27	Evans	20
Commerce,	Haywood	26	Davis	19
Manufactures,	Dickinson	26	Simmons	21
Agriculture,	Sturgeon	26	Pearce	26
Military Affairs,	Benton	27	Crittenden	21
Militia,	Atchison	20	Barrow	22
Naval Affairs,	Fairfield	26	Mangum	21
Public Lands,	Breeze	26	Woodbridge	21
Priv. Land Cl'ms	Levy	25	Johnson (La)	21
Indian Affairs,	Sevier	26	Phelps	20
Claims,	Bagby	26	J. M. Clayton	20
Revolution'y Cl'.	Semple	25	Jarnagin	20
Judiciary,	Ashley	26	Berrien	21

The Senate then adjourned; leaving the Chairman of ten Committee still to be chosen.

New York Canal Tolls. Amount of tolls received on all the New York State Canals, in each of the following years, viz:

	4th week in Nov.	Total to Nov. 30.
1839,	$5,041	$1,599,038
1840,	20,190	1,773,583
1841,	21,734	2,033,252
1842,	5,330	1,748,870
1843,	14,747	2,080,146
1844,	13,489	2,446,038
1845,	25,585	2,646,118

The above is the entire amount of tolls for the season of 1845 to the close of canal navigation—exceeding the very heavy tolls of 1844 by the sum of $200,088. [Albany Argus.

Standing Committees. The Committees were announced in the House on Monday. McKay, of North Carolina, is the chairman of Ways and Means; McClelland, of Michigan, on Commerce; Hopkins, of Virginia, on Post Office; Rathburn, of New York, on the Judiciary; Dunlap, of Maine, Public Expenditures; Holmes, of South Carolina, Naval Affairs; J. Q. Adams, on Manufactures; Hamlin, of Maine, on Elections; C. J. Ingersoll, Foreign Affairs.

The *Scottish Railway Gazette* states that the railway companies contemplate the purchase of the College at Glasgow for a general railway terminus.

There has been just announced another project for the formation of a railway in the East Indies, to go from Calcutta to Georgian Point, on the river Hoogly.

The ordination of Rev. Thomas Hill over the Independent Congregational Society of Waltham, will take place on Wednesday, December 24. Sermon by H. W. Bellows of New York. Charge by Rev. C. Stetson of Medford.

The re-election of Mr. Dickens as Secretary of the U. S. Senate, in opposition to the regular democratic candidate, has created some stir.

☞ Albert H. Nelson has been appointed by the Governor and Council, District Attorney in the place of Asahel Huntington.

Wars and Rumors of Wars. There is a great deal of gossip in the papers relative to the belligerent attitude, which the government of the United States and Great Britain seems disposed to assume towards each other. Some of these rumors are undeserving of notice, while others are perhaps founded on facts and worth attention. We have no apprehension of any war for some years to come, though we are prepared to hear much threatening and bragging, on both sides, for John Bull is the greatest boaster in the world, and Brother Jonathan, although a sensible youth, possesses rather too much vanity.

The utmost, however, which we have to fear, is that a series of years occupied in mutual taunts and reproaches, may lead the two greatest maratime nations of the world into a bloody conflict, the issue of which to the repose of the world and to the advancement of humanity, it is impossible to conjure. To the generation of the stage in both countries, whenever such a conflict may happen, it will be a terrible calamity, but its results may change the whole aspect of society in the civilized world, perhaps for the worse, but possibly, also, for the better. It is hardly probable that any such collision will ensue during the lifetime of any of the present actors of the present day; but if England maintains her present station for another generation, and both countries manifest the same disposition for extension of territory and aggrandizement of power which they now exhibit, a war violent and bloody beyond all precedent in modern times, will ensue. This can hardly fail to happen at some distant day if the population of the English colonies on our frontier, and in the vicinity of our coast, remain as loyal, when the country on both sides has become thickly settled, and crowding upon each other, as they did in the last war, when the territory was thickly settled. There will be no middle ground of negotiation and compromise, in the next war which occurs between England and the United States. It will end only with the expulsion of the English from the entire North American continent, or in the humbling of the power of the United States at the foot of the British Lion. With such a prospect before them, both the parties should be aware of the responsibilities which they assume, and be careful how they despise each other's strength, or give unnecessary cause of irritation. On our part, we desire to see neither timidity nor recklessness; but while a firm determination is manifested to submit to nothing wrong, an equally firm determination should be shown to demand nothing which is not clearly just and right, not only in our own eyes, but also in the judgment of unprejudiced and disinterested people.

The regular Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce has become a thorough war alarmist. He says Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, has written that "War is inevitable, unless the United States recede from their position, and the Washington writer expresses the opinion that neither party will recede. He adds, the occasion calls for a rally of all the conservative strength, not only of this country, but of England, to prevent those results to which the action of both governments too plainly points, and intimates that the notice bill will pass, before the rising of Congress, accompaied by a call for an army of one hundred thousand men; and a loan of a hundred millions, and for military preparations—not to take Oregon; but to defend our own shores, as the initiative in hostile proceedings will be taken by Great Britain.

We believe the Journal and its correspondent at Washington, take counsel too much of their fears. The probability is that England is disposed to try her hand at intimidation, and the government of the United States is making a demonstration upon the Oregon, as a blind to conceal its movements in regard to California.

[Newburyport Herald.

A Chapter of Robberies in one Night. The gang of rascals who now infest our city, did a driving business on Tuesday night. Rice D. Morgan, a laborer, belonging to Beverly, was robbed of $20 in money, and a silver watch, by two unknown persons, with whom he had taken lodgings for the night on some cotton bags, piled upon a wharf at the north part of the city. Geo. W. Warren & Co's dry goods store, Washington street, was entered, it is supposed by means of false keys, and the drawers of the desk broken open, and $30 in silver change stolen. $63 in bills were stolen from Samuel Retewetzer's pantaloons pocket, at Pfaff's German Hotel, in Pleasant street. His pantaloons hung up in the room in which he slept. It was occupied by several others. Capt. Joseph Woodward, of Hingham, was also robbed, at Melvin's boarding house, corner of Clinton street and Merchants' Row of $71. The money was taken from out the pocket of his pantaloons, which were in the room in which he lodged, in company with several other. [Atlas.

Advantage of a large wrist and a small hand. When Constable Shute arrived at the municipal court room yesterday morning, with four prisoners, ironed in pairs, he found the doors locked, and no officers in attendance. He then tried the door of the clerk's and sheriff's offices, and in the meantime John Meyer, one of the prisoners, who has a large wrist and a small hand, contrived to slip off the hand-cuff by which he was linked to an associate in crime, and darted down stairs. Shute sprung after him, and followed down one flight of stairs, and then it occurred to him that he was running the risk of losing three prisoners while pursuing only one. So he abandoned the chase, and returned to keep guard on those who were still in the bonds of iron. Mr. Shute has been an officer twenty-six years, and never lost a prisoner before. There are ten indictments against Meyer for stealing. [Post.

Mormonism. A letter from the widow of Joe Smith, to the editor of the New York Sun, is published, in which she says:

"I never for a moment believed in what my husband called his inspirations and revelations, I thought him laboring under a diseased mind; yet, they may all be true, as a prophet is seldom without credence or honor, excepting in his own family or country; but as my conviction is to the contrary, I shall educate my children in a different faith, and teach them to obey and reverence the laws and institutions of their country. Shall I not, sir, be protected in these resolutions against the annoyance of the men I now oppose? for they will no doubt seek my life."

Snow on the Allegany Mountains. A slip from Wheeling says the snow was very deep on the mountains, and it was still falling at last accounts.

Snow to the depth of over a foot fell at Utica on Monday.

At New York on Wednesday, stocks declined at the first board. Long Island fell off 3 per cent, Norwich and Worcester 1-4, Stonington 1-2. At the second board, Long Island advanced 1 1-2 per cent, Canton 1 1-2. Norwich and Worcester, 4 1-4, Reading Railroad 1-2.

The Westfield Standard says the men and boys of that village "milled" a drunken man—that is, tied him on a hand sled and drew him, on a very cold day, back and forth across the frozen ground. Was this "moral suasion" or "legal coercion?"

The President transmitted to both houses, on Tuesday, duplicates of the constitution of Texas, with official information that it had been ratified by the people.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune, re-asserts the story of a young lady being buried alive in Baltimore.

The Bangor Whig of Saturday says:—"The sleighing here is excellent—the stages leaving in all directions on runners."

The receipts of the American Colonization Society for the month of November amounted to $17,667.

An extra from the Nauvoo Neighbor announces that the Mormons have nearly 2500 wagons ready for their California expedition next spring.

Caleb J. McNulty, late Clerk in the House of Representatives, who is on bail to answer, before the District Court at Washington, certain charges for embezzling public moneys, recently applied to one of the Ohio judges for a *habeas corpus*, with a view to obtain a release from his obligation to attend for trial. The application being refused, he started for Washington in company with his bail and others; but after making some progress in his journey, one morning he suddenly *disappeared*, and although industrious search was made for him, no trace of him has been discovered. [Tribune.

The Late Accident on the Western Railroad. We learn from the Springfield Republican that Mr. Russell, the mail agent who was injured by the collision, is gradually recovering. Mr. Dennis also is doing well, but Patrick Colman, who had two ribs broken, still lies in a dangerous state. The conductor of the freight train was in fault, and that every person upon his train has been discharged from the service of the company.

Forefather's day at Plymouth. We learn from the Memorial, that Messrs. Wm. Davis and Joseph Cushman of Plymouth, and Wm. Thomas of Boston, are the Committee of Arrangements of the Pilgrim Society, for the ensuing anniversary festival on the 22d inst. A public dinner will be given at the railroad depot, and a ball in the evening, at Pilgrim Hall. It is expected that a large number of distinguished gentlemen will be present at the dinner.

From Corpus Christi. The United States transport Gen. Worth arrived here yesterday from Corpus Christi, after a passage of nine days. Lieut. Jones, of the army, came passenger in her. The news from the frontier is without the least interest or importance. The troops were all well, but the weather was getting cold, and the northers, so well known on the Gulf coast, have set in.

[N. O. Pic., 29th ult.

The Gloucester Telegraph complains that two "boys" from Boston came down there on Thanksgiving day, and thimble-rigged the honest, confiding "boys" of that place out of $125 by proposing to draw a lottery! It seems they left the lottery to draw itself. The Gloucester boys will grow older by and by.

A. H. Eldredge, chief warden of the work-house of municipality No. 2, at New Orleans, has been convicted of unwarrantably and cruelly whipping two prisoners. White prisoners had been whipped by black ones under his orders.

"There is more in that fellow's head, Sam, than you think," said one of a dull looking youth in our hearing. "That may be," replied the other, gravely; "but I always suspected *he had 'em*." [N. Y. Mercury.

Forefather's Day, Dec. 22, will be celebrated by the Pilgrims Society at Plymouth. The services will be in the First Church, the dinner in the depot of the Old Colony Railroad—in the evening, a ball in Pilgrim Hall.

On the Taunton railroad near Bordertown, Dec. 8, Mr. Wallace, a young man, blacksmith, supposed to be from Boston, attempted to jump between two cars, fell, and was crushed to death.

A fight took place on Saturday night at Washington, between one of Mr. Secretary Bancroft's clerks and one of Gov. Morton's clerks or inspecter, who had gone to Washington on a tour of inspection.

A specimen of pure native copper, from the Boston Mining Company, location on Lake Superior, is on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange News Room.

Horrible. At Potosi, Iowa, a short time since, a Mrs. Goodrich, in a fit of insanity, strangled a boy and a girl, aged five and six years old—her own children.

It is stated fact, that in a certain place up in New Hampshire, they cut up old maids into dried apples, and grind up old bachelors into "hard cider."

The passenger fare between this city and New York has, we learn, been raised to five dollars, on the Long Island, or day line, and the Norwich and Stonington steamboat lines.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev Mr Gray, Simeon Carey, Esq. of Gardiner, Me., to Miss Eunice Banks of Boston.

In Charlestown, Nov 29th, by Rev A. Caverno, Mr John P. Averill, Principal of Woodstock Academy, Ct. to Miss Elizabeth A. Caverno, late Teacher in Foxcroft Academy, Me.

In Beverly, 7th inst, Capt Richard Pickett to Miss Joanna L. Porter.

In Lynn, Mr Charles C. Roberts of Danvers, to Miss Hannah G. Furbush of Salem.

In Haverhill, Mr George Bixby of Boxford, to Miss Lydia Ann Perley of T.

In Northboro', 4th inst, by Rev Mr Allen, Mr Christopher J. Howe to Miss Lucy D. Howe, all of N.

In Walpole, N. H., 27th ult, by Rev Mr Willis, Mr Thomas Hill, late of the Divinity School, Cambridge, to Miss Anne F. Bellows, daughter of Josiah Bellows, Esq.

In Syracuse, N. Y., 24th ult., by Rev Samuel J. May, Mr Joseph A. Allen to Miss Lucy T., daughter of Aaron Burt, Esq., all of S.

DEATHS.

In this city, 6th inst, Mr William Brintnall, 28. 4th inst, Mrs Dorcas Baldwin, 54.

In Roxbury, 1st inst., Mrs Phebe Cunningham, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Cunningham of Cambridge, 72.

In Hingham, 7th inst, suddenly, Lucy Lincoln, only daughter of D. McB. and Lucy L. Thaxter, 16.

In West Cambridge, 4th inst, Nathl. Bridge, Esq., 86, for many years an instructer of youth in this city and vicinity.

In Westboro', 4th inst, at the residence of Phineas Gleason, Esq., Miss Jane B. Watson of Boston, 30.

In Framingham, 5th inst, Caroline W., daughter of the late Luther Horne.

In Littleton, 3d inst, Waldo, only son of John L. and Clarissa Fletcher, 3 yrs and 3 mos.

This tender bud, the being of an hour,
We first embraced; but ere the morning flower
Had half unfolded its engaging charms,
Was called from ours to Jesus' arms.

In Canton, 2d inst., Mrs Elizabeth Crane, widow of the late Major Peter Crane, 90.

In Leominster, 3d inst, Elizabeth H., wife of Rev Hiram Withington, and only daughter of Capt William Clapp of Dorchester, 29.

In North Bridgewater, 22d ult, Mr Joseph Brett, in his 76th year. The deceased came to his death by being gored by an ox, of which injury he died in 48 hours.

In Osterville, (Barnstable,) 4th inst, Mrs Abigail Hallett, wife of Benj. Hallett, Esq., and mother of Hon B. F. Hallett of Boston, in the 81st year of her age.

In Duxbury, 25th ult, Mrs Judith, wife of Hon G. B. Weston, and daughter of Hon Seth Sprague, 46.

In Charlestown, 9th inst, Mrs Priscilla S. Rogers, 39 yrs 4 mos.

In Baltimore, 2d inst, after a severe illness of five days, Mrs Mary Ann Hyde, 32, consort of John G. Hyde, and youngest daughter of the late John Wilde, formerly of Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Days length
Sunday, Dec 7.....	7 16	4 28	0 58	9 10
Monday,..........	7 17	4 28	2 4	9 11
Tuesday,..........	7 18	4 28	3 8	9 12
Wednesday,........	7 19	4 28	4 10	9 9
Thursday..........	7 20	4 28	5 11	9 8
Friday............	7 21	4 28	rises	9 7
Saturday..........	7 22	4 28	4 43	9 6

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY.

[By Stephen Brown.]

$10,000 Boston City 5 per cent Stock, payable in 1855, 4½ adv.
6 shs Western Railroad, 98½ pr sh.
21 do Manuf'ins Co, 16a17½ adv.
10 do Market Bank, par $70, 78½.
14 do Union Bank, 4½ adv.
10 do State Bank, 61½ for $60.
10 do Traders' Bank, $98 pr sh.
30 do Old Colony Bank, 6¼a6½.
2 do Lake Superior Copper Co, $325a330 pr sh.

Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

[Wholesale Prices.]

Boston, Dec. 12.

COFFEE.—*Duty*—When imported from place of growth, in American vessels, free; by foreign vessels or from Europe, 20 per ct.

The transactions are to a moderate extent at previous prices.

COPPER.—*Duty*—Sheathing, 14 inches wide, 48 do. long, weighing 14 to 34 oz. per square foot, free; all other sizes, 30 per ct. ad val. Pig and Ore, free. Rods, Bolts and Spikes, 4c per lb.

COTTON.—*Duty*—Three cents per lb.

GUANO—Sales have been made of 250a300 tons Saldanhan and Ichaboe at $30 per ton, 6 mos.

HOPS.—*Duty*—Twenty per cent.

The market is dull, and the demand very limited. Small sales by retail at 20a22c per lb, cash. The advices from Europe are unfavorable for high prices.

HIDES.—*Duty*—Five per ct ad valorem.

There is more activity in the market, but prices remain without alteration.

MOLASSES.—*Duty*—Four and a half mills per lb.

The market is dull and prices declining. Sales of 2a300 hhds Cuba sweet at 23c; Trinidad and Cienfuegos, common, at 24c; do Baker's 26½ per gal, 4 mos.

STEEL.—*Duty*—On Cast, Shear and German, $1½; all other kinds in bars, $2½ per cwt.

English blistered, best, per lb, 12 a 13; common, 6 a 7; American do, 6 a 8; Drawn, 9 a 10; best Cast for edge tools, 16 a 20.

SUGAR.—*Duty*—Brown 2½c per lb; White 4c per lb; Refined 6c per lb.

The market is rather inactive, and prices are hardly sustained. Sales of 3a400 boxes Cuba brown at 8½a 9¼c, and some very superior at 9½c per lb 6 mos; 800 boxes, for export, at 6c per lb, short price; New Orlean's 6¼a6¾c; Porto Rico, 7½a8c per lb, 6 mos.

TALLOW.—*Duty*—1c per lb; Soap stock, 10 per ct.

Sales of rendered at 7¾ per lb, cash.

WOOL.—*Duty*—The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7c per lb, 5 per ct ad val; all whereof the value exceeds 7c per lb, 30 per ct ad valorem, and 3c per lb.

Advices from England give no further transactions in American. In this market, the sales are moderate, manufacturers being well supplied.

ZINC.—*Duty*—10 per ct.

AUCTION SALES ON WEDNESDAY.

Corn—5200 bu yellow mealing, 84a83½c, cash; 1200 do white, 76c, cash.

Raisins—Black mark, 227 casks, 7 47½ a 6½ per cask, 4 mos.

Sugar—Porto Rico, 5 hhds, 6½a6¾c, 4 mos.

Lard—100 kegs Western, 8c per lb, cash.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Dec. 12. Flour—Sales of 600 bbls Fredericksburgh, common, at $6,50 per bbl, cash; 200 do Baltimore City Mills at $6,62, cash; Genesee common brands, at $6,75a6,81. On the arrival of intelligence from Europe, operations were suspended for a time, prices became unsettled, but there was a decline of 25c per bbl. Purchasers generally are unwilling to pay more than $6,50 for Genesee.

Grain—In corn there is but little doing; there is none afloat unsold. Holders are asking about the same price as before the arrival of the steamer, but we hear of no transactions of consequence. The last sales of old yellow flat were at 84a85c; white 80c; New Orleans yellow 83c. Oats are scarce and in demand; prices firm. Sales of 2000 bushels Eastern at 52c: 5000 do Southern at 50c per bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted; sales at 90a95c per bushel.

New York, Dec 8. Flour—Genesee Flour could be bought at $6,50, and $6 to $6.25 offered, but opinion is quite unsettled. The only sale of importance which we could hear of was 5000 bushels Corn, Northern and Southern, for export, at 83a84c un delivered, which shows that the new orders for that article are quite as high as the old.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, December 8

At maket 500 Beef Cattle, 175 Stores, 32 yoke Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep, and about 500 Swine.

Prices. Beef Cattle—Sales of extra, $5 50; first quality, $5 00; second quality, $4 50; third quality, $3 00@$3 50.

Stores—Sales were not noticed but said to be dull.

Working Oxen—Sales noticed at $ 870, $75, @$92.

Cows and Calves—Dull, there being but few good Cows at market. Sales noticed at $14, $17, $19 50, $21, $26@$29 50.

Sheep—Lots taken at $1 17, 1 63, 1 75 and 1 8.

Swine—Lots at wholesale 3½ for Sows and 4½ for Barrows; at retail from 4 to 5@5½.

N. B. Beef Cattle very poor at market, but generally sold at prices.

New York, Dec 8. At market, 1000 Beef Cattle, (200 Southern) 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 40 Cows and Calves.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The market for the week just ended, has been rather more active than the week previous. Of the large number at market only a few remain unsold. Prices, hwever, do not materially vary from those of last week. We quote $4,50 to $6, as the extremes of the market.

Cows and Calves—Prices have somewhat improved. All at market taken at $16,50 to $30.

Sheep and Lambs—We quote sheep at $1,25 to $3,25. Lambs at $1,12½ to $2,25, which is a slight improvement on last week's rates.

[Retail Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump,	.. 20a.. 28	West'n do, lb	.. 9a..
do tub, lb	.. 17a.. 25	Lard, best, lb.	.. 8½a..
Cheese, new milk, lb.	.. 8a.. 10	Do. West'n. keg, per lb	.. 8½a..
do 4meal	.. 4a.. 6	Veal, lb	.. 6a..
Eggs, dozen.	.. 18a.. 20	Calves, whole	.. 5a..
Beef, fresh, lb	.. 6a.. 10	Lamb, lb	.. 4a..
do salted, lb	.. 6a.. 7	Mutton, lb	.. 4a..
do smoked.	.. ..a.. 12½	Sheep, whole	.. 3a..
Hogs, whole.	.. 6½a.. 7	Chickens, lb.	.. 8a..
Pork, fresh.	.. ..a.. 8	Turkeys, lb.	.. 8a..
do salted.	.. 7½a.. 8	Pigeons, doz.	.. ..a..
Bos'n Hams, per lb,	.. 10a.. 12½	Geese, Mon'l	1 00a 1

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, swt. bushel	... 1 50a 1 75	Turnips, bush	.. ..a..
		Onions, bunch	.. 3½a..
Potatoes, pk.	.. 17a.. 20	Beets, bush.	.. ..a..
Cabbages, dozen	... 75a 1 25	Beans, bush.	1 75a 2
Squashes, lb	.. 1½a.. 2	Parsley, box.	.. ..a..

FRUIT.

Quinces, bush	.. ..a..	Apples, bush.	1 00a 1
Cranberries,..	3 00a 3 50	Pears, bush.	1 00a 4
Chestnuts,..	2 00a 2 25	Apples, d'd, lb	.. ..
Shellbarks..	1 37a 1 75	Oranges, box	3 00a 3
Grapes, Hamburg, lb	.. 37a.. 50	Lemons, box.	3 00a 4
		Figs, lb	.. 10a..

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

Mess Beef, bbl cash price.	9 00a 9 50	Ohio Mess..	13 50a14
Navy Mess,.	8 00a 8 50	do Prime..	11 00a11
No 1 do....	7 50a 8 00	Boston Lard, in barrels	.. 8½a..
Pork, Boston ex. cl., bbl.	.. ..a16 50	Ohio do, do.	.. ..a..
Boston Clear	.. ..a15 50	Bost. Hams,	.. 10a..
Ohio ex. cl..	.. ..a15 50	Ohio do..	.. ..
do clear..	14 50a15 00	Tongues, bbl	18 00a

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs	.. 20a.. 24	Cheese, best, per ton	.. 8½a..
Tub, best, ton	.. 15a.. 23	Common, do.	.. 5a..
Shipping do pr ton	.. 14a.. 17	Eggs, 100 doz.	.. 18a..

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, bbl..	2 50a 3 00	bunches..	2 50a 3
Beets, bbl.	1 25a 1 50	Pickles, bbl.	4 00a 6
Carrots, bbl.	1 00a 1 25	Peppers, bbl.	8 00a10
Potatoes, bbl	1 50a 1 75	Mangoes, bbl.	8 00a10
Onions, 100			

LEATHER.—[Wholesale Prices.]

Phil. best, lb	.. 21a.. 22	N.Y. red, l't	.. 15a..
Do. country.	.. 20a.. 21	Do. do. mid'g	.. 13a..
Balt. city tan	.. 22a.. 24	Bost. sl'gh'r	.. 17a..
Do. dry hide	.. 16a.. 18	Do. dry hide.	..

HIDES.—[Wholesale Prices.]

B. Ayres, dry hide, lb..	.. 12a.. 12½	African,	.. 12a..
Pernam. d.s..	8½a.. 9	Calcutta cow, g. salted..	90a 1
Rio Grande..	12a 12½	Do. dry,	.. 50a..
W. Indian..	.. 9½a . 10		

WOOL.—[Wholesale Prices.]

Saxony fl. lb	.. 38a.. 40	Com. to ¼ do	.. 28a..
Do prime..	.. ..a..	Lambs, sup..	.. 25a..
Do. lambs	.. ..a..	Do. 1st qual.	.. 25a..
Am. full bl'd.	35a.. 37	Do. 2d qual.	.. 23a..
Do. ½ blood.	.. 31a.. 33	Do. 3d qual.	.. 15a..

LIME.—[Wholesale Prices.]

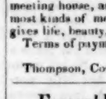
Thomaston, per cask	.. 90a 1 00	L'Etang, St. Geo.co. w.l	.. ..
Camden..	.. 87a.. 90	Do. 1st qual.	..

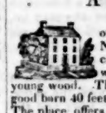
HAY.—[Wholesale Prices.]

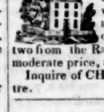
Country, cwt.	1 05a 1 10	Straw, cwt	.. 70a..
Eastern, ton.	15 00a16 00		

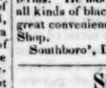
HOPS.—[Wholesale Prices.]

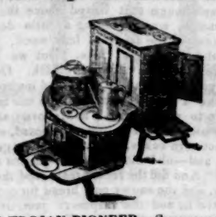
1st sort, 1845	.. 22a.. 24	2d sort..	











arkets.

Ploughman.]

.]

oston, Dec. 12.
orted from place of
by foreign vessels

e extent at previ-

4 inches wide, 48
square foot, free;
Pig and Ore, free.

s per lb.

of 250a300 tons
ton, 6 mos.

nt.

nand very limited.
lb, cash. The ad-
for high prices.

valorem.
ket, but prices re-

half millsper lb.
eclining. Sales of
nidad and Cienfu-
s 26½ per gall, 6

ear and German,
er cwt.
12 a 13; common,
9 a 10; best Cast,

vil; White 4c per

d prices are hardly
uba brown at 8½a
per lb 6 mos; 30
t price; New Or-
er lb, 6 mos.

Soap stock, 10

sh.

eof at the place of
lb, 5 per ct ad val;
er lb, 30 per ct ad

orther transactions
sales are moderate,

EDNESDAY.
4a83½c,cash; 1200

s, 7 47½ a 6½ per

c, 4 mos.
lb, cash.

RAIN.
ales of 600 bbls
50 per bbl, cash;
62, cash; Genes-
On the arrival of
ns were suspended
but there was a
generally are un-
Genesee.
e doing; there is
asking about the
f the steamer, but
equence. The last
85c; white 80 c;
e scarce and in de-
0 bushels Eastern
er bushel. Rye is
c per bushel.
Genesee Flour could
$6,25 offered, but
nly sale of impor-
5000 bushels Corn,
at 83a84c wt, de-
orders for that ar-

AY, December 8.
5 Stores, 32 yoke
es, 2200 Sheep, and

es of extra, $5 50;
ility, $4 50; third
d but said to be
t at $00, $00, $00;
re being but few
ced at $14, $17, $18,
63, 1 75 and 2 12
or Sows and 4½ for
at market, but gen-

arket, 1000 Beef
p and Lambs, and

t for the week just
than the week pre-
arket only a few re-
not materially vary
$4,50 to $6, as
somewhat improv-
) to $30.
sheep at $1,25 to
, which is a slight

cy Market.]

s do,lb .. 8a.. 10
est,lb. .. 8½a.. 9
eat'n.
per lb .. 8½a.. 9
b. .. 5a.. 10
,whole .. 5a.. 7
lb. .. 4a.. 6
s, lb. .. 4a.. 12½
whole .. 3a.. 8
es, lb. .. 8a.. 12½
s, lb. .. 8a.. 12½
s,doz. .. ..a.. ..
Mon'l 1 00a 1 25

s,bush .. ..a.. 50
,bunch .. 3½a.. 4
bush.. .. ..a.. 75
bush. 1 75a 2 25
,box.. .. ..a.. 6

,bush. 1 00a 1 50
bush. 1 00a 4 00
,d'd,lb .. 4a.. 5½
s,box 3 00a 3 00
s,box. 3 50a 4 00
b .. .. 10a.. 12

D, &c.
incy Market.]
ess.. 13 50a14 00
ime., 11 00a11 50
Lard,
arrels.. 8½a.. 9
o, do. .. ..a.. 8½
Hams, .. 10a.. 10½
do. .. 8½a.. 9
es, bbl 18 00a20 00

D EGGS.
, best,
ion... .. 8½a.. 9
on, do. .. ..a.. 6
00 doz.. 18a.. 20

ABLES.
bes... 2 50a 3 00
a, bbl. 4 00a 6 50
s, bbl. 8 00a10 00
es,bbl. 8 00a10 00

e Prices.]
ed, l't .. 15a.. 16
mid'g .. 15a.. 14
gh'r .. 17a.. 15
hide. .. 13a.. 15

Prices.]
a, ... 12a.. 16
a cow,
lted... .. 80a 1 10
y,...... 50a.. 70

Prices.]
o ¼ do .. 28a.. 30
, sop.. .. 30a.. 38
t qual. .. 30a.. 32
qual. .. 23a.. 25
qual. .. 14a.. 17

Prices.]
ng, St.
o. w.l .. ..a.. ..
qual. .. ..a.. ..

rices.]
, cwt ,.. 70a.. 75

Prices.]
.. .. ..a.. ..

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Aids to English Composition, prepared for students of all grades; embracing specimens and examples in English Composition. By R. G. Parker, A. M. New York, Harper & Brothers; pp. 429, 12mo.

Any work calculated to promote a knowledge of writing our own language and expressing ideas properly on paper ought to be favorably received. In too many schools "the sciences" are drilled into pupils who cannot write a letter decently and who are suffered to grow up unskilled in this very important item of education. This is a very copious work on the subject; but with the aid of a skilful teacher, which is indispensable, in this branch, it may be made very serviceable in promoting the object designed. Let all the young be taught to express their ideas properly in writing as well as in speaking and when grown up they will never forget it. Our remarks apply to the prose part; as to teaching how to write poetry, that is all out of the question.

"Poeta nascitur, non fit."

The Life of Mozart, including his correspondence. By Edward Holmes. New York; Harper & Brothers: pp. 379, 12mo.

This is the 4th No. of the "New Miscellany" uniform with the preceding. Little is known in our language, of the life of the musician, excepting occasional fragments, and this is designed to supply the deficiency. Every available source of information has been explored and Mozart is allowed, says the author, as far as possible, by means of his correspondence, to tell his own story. A full account of his compositions is here first given to the public and there are many matters of interest in his biography.

☞ Philips & Sampson have both the above volume. Also "The Whiteboy," a story of Ireland in 1822 by Mrs. S. C. Hall, making No. 65 of the library of select tales.

Mass. Char. Mechanic Association.—We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Address delivered before this association on Oct. 2nd, at the first semi-centennial anniversary, by F. W. Lincoln Jr. It gives a plain view of social relations, the mechanic, the apprentice, the history and objects of the association. The proceedings of the day, songs &c. are appended. It is beautifully printed by Dutton & Wentworth and is published by order of the association.

Boston Almamac, 1846! Mr. S. N. Dickinson has issued his welcome annual in a neat little volume as usual, with a new map of Boston and a second map showing the Railroads diverging from Boston, the Depots and Distances. This is itself worth the whole price of the almanac. There are to be only two eclipses next year, both of the sun. This railroad map is a "new thing under the sun" and is just what we should have contrived, ourselves (if we had thought of it.) The business directory is enlarged and Mr. D. thinks Boston is a great place, but that his little almanac will tell nearly all that is done in it.

☞ S. N. Dickinson & Co. 52 Washington St.

Essay on Guano. This is a pamphlet of some 50 pages, by Mr. Teschemacher of this city. He gives a complete analysis of guano and details his experiments with it on several different plants. His opinions of it may be best learned from the essay which he appears to have prepared with much care. We do not think much of guano for *agricultural purposes*; but horticulturists and flower producers think it adapted to their uses.—Published by A. D. Phelps, 124 Washington street.

☞ W. D. Ticknor & Co. have just published a valuable pamphlet of 90 pages, containing remarks of Dr. J. C. Warren on "Physical Education and Preservation of Health." Necessity of Physical education, the operation of mental causes, posture at studies, carriage of the body in walking, food, dress, digestion, sleeping and external use of water are among the topics treated of. Parents and others will find the subject ably, scientifically and briefly discussed, as would be expected from Dr. Warren. A large part of it is addressed to ladies. Price 25 cents.

☞ Saxton & Kelt have No. 5 of the Wandering Jew, profusely illustrated in the style of the Paris edition, from the press of Harper & Brothers. Also, The Foster Brother, a tale of the war of Chiozzi, edited by Leigh Hunt, making No. 66 of the library of select tales.

POLICE COURT—Wednesday.

[Justice Cushing]

Theft. Barney Kearnan, was up for stealing a frock coat from William Lovett. Sentenced 6 months to the house of correction.

Mrs Ann Long, who has rendered herself somewhat renowned in police history by combative feats, has again seen trouble on that account. Mr Augustus, however, has benevolently taken the fair pugilist in hand, and feels sanguine of reducing her head to the non-resistant model. Success to him.

The list of "rum's victims," to day was encouragingly small. [Mail.

The population of the State of Georgia, by the census taken this year is 774,325. Of this population 458,169 are whites, and 316,156 are blacks. There has been an increase since 1838 of 84,979 whites, and 47,644 blacks.

☞ This is the ratio in which *time* extends that "area of freedom." [Ed.

The Schooner Wabash ran ashore eight miles north of St. Joseph's river, and broke in two. Three of the crew were found drowned on the beach, and it was supposed that all on board had perished. Schooner Pilot went ashore near Mackinaw, and was seen covered with ice, crew probably lost.

According to a correspondent of the N. O. Courier, it is the intention of our government to have a fleet of ten sail in the waters of the river Plate by April next, to co-operate with our Brazilian squadron in effecting the rising of the blockade of the the ports of Uruguay by the French and English.

The Galena Gazette estimates that there will be paid out this year in the mining country about two millions of dollars for its staple product, lead.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital have appointed Richard Girdler Esq., of Marblehead, Superintendant of the Institution, in the place of Col J. M. Goodwin, deceased. Mr. Girdler has entered on the duties of his office.

Conscience. An anonymous person has sent $100 to Wm. D. Coolidge Esq., of this city, as money due to Mr. C's father's estate sixteen years ago. The letter is postmarked Washington, D. C.

The N. Y. Sun says a British fleet passed along the coast of California, and touched at Monterey, about the middle of October, on the way to Oregon.

Robbery. The office of the Albany Cultivator was broken open, and some medals belonging to the New York Agricultural Society, and other property, was stolen. One of the medals was of gold, and valued at $60.

A new State. The Brooklyn Eagle contains the call for a meeting of the people of Long Island to take into consideration the expediency of making a State of Long Island.

Commodore Elliot is again said to be very dangerously ill, and there is scarcely a possibility of his recovering from this attack.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Superb Present for the Holidays.

THE PICTORIAL YANKEE—DOUBLE the size of the DOUBLE BROTHER JONATHAN—will be ready in a few days, and will contain an immense picture of

THE BATTLE OF THE LAKES,

Besides over one hundred elegant engravings. It will be printed on an immense press, made expressly for the purpose. The paper is hot pressed, highly sized and elegantly finished. In fact, it will far surpass all attempts heretofore made at producing gigantic sheets.

In its colossal columns will be found the entire contents of the two best English Annuals for the year 1846, viz: The Keepsake and Forget-me-not. In addition a complete original Novel, and an immense mass of Miscellaneous matter.

Single copies 25 cts; 5 copies $1,00; $16,00 per hundred. Orders must be addressed (post paid) to

H. L. WILLIAMS,
d13 3w 22 Congress st, Boston.

Teeth! Teeth!

AT the Dental Office of Dr. HOBBS, Dentist, 30 School street, corner of Province, and opposite City Hall, Boston.

There is no time when operations on the Teeth promise more success than in the Winter months. Now that the cold and damp season has arrived, and the atmosphere is filled with those active agents so destructive to defective Teeth, it becomes a matter of no small importance for those having these indispensible organs thus affected, to have them attended to before their destruction is entirely accomplished. An incalculable amount of suffering—often for years, and even not unfrequently for life—may be prevented by a trifling attention at the commencement of decay, and those truly useful and beautiful organs, the Teeth, preserved to impart health, ornament and attraction to the fortunate possessor, to the end of life. Dr. H. after seven years' experience, during which time he has witnessed the practice and availed himself of the advantages and improvements of the bests dentists in the country, offers his claims of patronage to the citizens of Boston and vicinity, assuring them that such a bestowment will not be misapplied. That the advantages of his practice may meet the approval of those who study, and wish to carry out a judicious economy, he has made the following reduced scale of prices, to which he will strictly adhere; at the same time it will be guaranteed to those who favor him with their patronage, *that the best material in all departments of the art will, in every instance, be used.*

PRICES.

Inserting beautiful Mineral Teeth on fine gold plate,	$2,00 to $4,00
" " " Pivot,	1,00 to 2,00
Filling with purest Gold,	50 to 1,00
Other substances,	20 to 75
Extracting with patented instruments which renders the operation comparatively without pain,	25
The poor without charge.	
Curing the most agonizing Toothache with an original and very successful preparation,	25
For a full upper sett of elegant Teeth made in blocks and sustained on a new principle,	30,00 to 40,00
Double sett, upper and under jaw,	50,00 to 75,00

Who will any longer go without Teeth, or what is more deplorable, carry about decayed and loathsome ones, when they can have them supplied or made healthy and useful at the above unprecedented low rates?

Advice at all times freely given.

☞ Office in building 30 School street, corner of Province; entrance first door, on the right, in Province street. 3m d13

Books Recently Published

BY WM. D. TICKNOR & CO., corner of Washington and School streets.

Characteristics of Women: Moral, Poetical and Historical, by Mrs Jameson, new edition, corrected and enlarged. 1 vol 12mo, price $1.

The Constitution of Man: considered in relation to External Objects. By George Combe. With an additional chapter on the Harmony between Phrenology and Revelation. By J. A. Warne, A. M. 20th American edition. 1 vol, 12mo, price 75 cts.

Vocal Culture in Elocution. A Manual of Elementary Exercises, adapted to Dr Rush's 'Philosophy of the Human Voice,' and designed as an Introduction to Russell's American Elocutionist,' &c. By James E. Murdoch, Instructer in Orthophony and Vocal Gymnastics; and William Russell, author of 'Lessons in Elocution.' &c. With an Appendix containing directions for the cultivation of pure tone, by G. J. Webb, Professor, Boston Academy of Music. 1 vol, 12mo, price $1.

Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy. Comprising an Introduction to the Science. By William Phillips. 5th edition from the 4th London edition; by Robert Allan. Containing the latest discoveries in American and Foreign Mineralogy. With numerous addition to the Introduction. By Francis Alger. With numerous Engravings, one vol, octavo, price $3.

The Use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy, by J. J. Berzelius. Translated from the 4th enlarged and corrected edition by J. D. Whitney, with Plates. 1 vol 12mo, price $1,25.

A Brief Practical Treatise on Mortars in Building, with an account of the processes employed on the Public Works in Boston Harbor, by Lieut. William H. Wright, U. S. Corps of Engineers, with Plates. 1 vol 12mo, price $1.

A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls; to which is added a descriptive account of an improved Method of Planting and Managing the Roots of Grape Vines; with Plates. 1 vol 12mo, price 62 cents.

Hints on Etiquette and the Usages of Society, with a Glance at Bad Habits; by C. W. Day. Adapted to American Society, by the same author. 1 vol 16mo, price 50 cents.

Mental Culture; or the Means of Developing the Human Faculties. By J. L. Levison. 1 vol 12mo, price 75 cents.

Barry Cornwall. English Songs and other small Poems, in 1 vol 16mo: price 75 cents.

Alfred Tennyson. Poems. 2 vols, 16mo: price $1,50.

William Motherwell. Poems narrative and lyrical. 1 vol 16mo, price 56 cents.

Leigh Hunt. Story of Rimini, and other Poems.—1 vol, 16mo, price 50 cents.

Richard Monckton Milnes. Poems of many years. 1 vol, 16mo, price 60 cents.

Songs of our Land, and other Poems. By Mary E. Hewitt. 1 vol, 12mo, 75 cts. d13

Cheap List of Unitarian Books.

THE following list of Unitarian Books will be sold for the present at the annexed low prices, for Cash.

Palfrey's Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures, 2 vols, 8vo,	3,50
Palfrey's Lowell Lectures, with Memoir of Lowell, by E. Everett, 2 vols 8vo,	2,75
Channing's Complete Works, edited by the Author 6 vols, 4th edition,	4,00
Buckminster's Complete Works, with Memoir, 2 vols 12mo, 3d edition,	2,50
Noyes's Hebrew Prophets, 3 vols, 12mo,	2,50
Norton's Genuineness of the Gospels, vols 2 & 3, 8vo,	4,50
Noyes's Translation of Job, 2d ed, 12mo,	80
Ware's Life of Rev Dr N. Worcester, 12mo,	50
Jesus and his Biographers, by Rev W. H. Furness, 2d ed, 8vo,	2,00
Burnap's Lectures on Christianity, 12mo,	80
Human Life, or Practical Ethics, translated by Rev S. Osgood, 2 vols 12mo,	1,50
Livermore's Commentary on the Gospels, 2 v 12mo,	1,50
Sparks' Letters on Episcopacy, 2d ed, 12mo,	63
Peabody's Lectures on Christian Doctrine, 2d edition, 12mo,	50
Ware's Life of the Savior, 5th ed, 18mo,	40
Whitman's Letters on Divine Rewards, &c. 12 mo,	50
Worcester's Last Thoughts on Important Subjects, 12mo,	60
Ware's Selections from Priestley, 12mo,	50
Belsham's Exposition of the Epistles, 4 v, 8vo	6,00
Christian Examiner, complete, 120 Nos, or 38 vols,	25,00
Unitarian Miscellany, edited by Sparks and Greenwood, 6 vols, 12mo,	2,00
Sparks' Collection of Essays and Tracts, 6 v, 12mo,	6,00
Unitarian Tracts, 12 Nos in a vol, 18 vols 12mo	9,00
The Backslider, by Mrs Lee, 6th ed, 18mo,	25
The Skeptic, by Mrs Follen, 7th ed, 18mo,	25
Ware on the Formation of Christian Character, 12th edition,	31
Palfrey's Sermons on Duties, Conditions and Relations of Private Life, 2d ed, 12mo,	67
Parkman's Offering of Sympathy, 3d ed, 18mo,	50
Greenwood's Sermons of Consolation, 2d edition, 16mo,	67
Martineau's Endeavors after the Christian Life, 12mo,	63
Livermore's Commentary on the Book of Acts, 12mo,	75
Norton's Statement of Reasons for Not Believing the Trinity, 12mo.	75
Greenwood's Sermons, 2 vols 12mo,	2,00
Channing's Self Culture, 12th thousand, 32mo,	30
Wells' Sermons, selected by Messrs Bartol and Peabody, 16mo,	50
Brooks' Family Prayer Book, 12mo, 12th ed,	67
Furness' Domestic Worship, 3d ed, 12mo,	60
Farr's Family Prayers, 16mo, 2d edition,	40
Lays of the Gospels by Bulfinch, 16mo,	60
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.	

Persons at a distance, or in those places where Unitarian books are not *kept for sale*, can be supplied at the above prices, by forwarding their orders, and when a number of works are selected, a further discount will be made by the Publishers, JAMES MUNROE & CO., Agents of the American Unitarian Association, 2 School st.

⁂ A large assortment of Juvenile Works for Sabbath School Libraries for sale at low prices. d13

Clocks! Clocks!

PUT UP TO SUIT ANY NATION IN THE WORLD.

J. J. & W. BEALS'
Clock Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE LARGE DIAL,
CORNER OF HANOVER AND BLACKSTONE STREETS.

10,000 BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS on hand, ready for exportation, and will be sold as cheap, according to quality, style, and workmanship, as at any other establishment in the United States, and put up with care, in lots to suit purchasers.

This stock contains the largest assortment of thirty hour and eight day clocks that can be found in any other establishment.

Splendid eight day gothic spring clocks, for parlor or study.

The subscribers having had upwards of fifteen years' experience in the clock-making business, hope this will insure them a share of public patronage.

All clocks sold by them will be set in running order and warranted.

—ALSO—

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
CHURCH, GALLERY, AND HALL CLOCKS.
PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Repairing and Cleaning Clocks,

of all kinds, which are warranted to keep good time for one year, if well used.

Looking-glasses, clock and watch oil, and materials of all kinds, at wholesale and retail.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Boston, Dec. 13, 1845. 6m

Wanted Immediately!

A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER,
HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, Dec. 13, 1845. 3t

Cow For Sale!

THE subscriber has a remarkably good Cow that he will sell. She is from the breed of Hon John Wells's stock, is eight years old, and has brought eight calves. She gives in summer, upon grass feed alone, twenty quarts per day. When six years old one hundred dollars were offered for this cow, but refused because it was desired to secure the breed which has been accomplished and the owner now has more milk than he can dispose of. MINOT THAYER.
Braintree, Dec 13, 1845. 3t

LADIES

MY Advertisement in this paper a year ago, was the cause of my forming many valuable acquaintances, which I trust they will not have occasion to regret. Hope to see them again as also many of their friends, and readers of this valuable sheet, who may visit the city or are in the way of sending for goods in my line. My place for the sale of HATS—Caps and every description of Fur Goods, is 173 Washington street, Boston. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories.
d13 6w W. M. SHUTE

Gift Books for 1846.

THE Diadem, with eleven elegant engravings; The Boudoir Annual; Heath's Book of Beauty; The Keepsake; The Drawing Room Scrap Book; The Juvenile Album; Lalla Rookh, elegantly illustrated; The Gift; The Mayflower; The Rose; Leaflets from Memory; The Snow Flake; The Opal; Scenes in the Life of our Savior; The Hyacinth; The Poetry of Flowers; Longfellow's Poems, illustrated; Milne's Poems, &c. &c. W. D. TICKNOR & CO.,
d6 135 Washington st.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of JOSEPH HAVEN,
late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to WM. GREENWOOD, Exr.
Framingham, Oct 28, 1845. n8

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Middlesex, the whole of the real estate of Mial Davis, late of Dunstable in said county, yeoman, deceased, will be sold at vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th day of Dec. next, at one o'clock, P. M., consisting of a Farm, situated in the east part of said Dunstable, containing about 70 acres, now in a high state of cultivation, well proportioned in Mowing, Pasturing, Orcharding and Tillage, well fenced with stone walls, and watered by springs and wells, with fruit trees grafted from choice fruits. The buildings are a dwelling house, two stories in front and one in rear, a barn 62 by 27 feet, a horse barn, corn barn new shop, &c. all in good repair.

A wood lot of about six and a half acres, situated about one and a half miles from said farm, partly heavily wooded, and partly a young growth.

Two pews in the Baptist Meeting house in Tyngsboro' with a long lease of a horse shed adjacent to said Meeting-house.

Purchasers may inquire of the Widow of said deceased, on the premises—of Dexter Robey, Wharfinger, near Charlestown bridge, Boston, or of the Administrator in Groton. Conditions will be liberal, and made known at time and place of sale on the premises.

THOMAS HUTCHINS, Administrator.

N. B. The Widow of the deceased will release her dower on the premises. 4w* n22

Grand Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT GALLERY OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, MARBLE STATUARY, &c., by the greatest Old Masters, contributed by thirty-nine Italian Noblemen, from their own private Collections, to found a National Gallery of the Fine Arts in America, is now opened at *HARDING'S GALLERY, 22 SCHOOL ST.*

The curious history of this Gallery is fully detailed in the Preface to the Catalogue. It is beyond all comparison the most extensive, valuable, and interesting Collection which has ever been seen in this country; as was indeed the necessary result of the unique mode of its formation. It embraces specimens of every style of art, from that which preceded the invention of Oil Painting to the final *chief d'œuvres* of Raphael, Titian, Correggio, Claude, Rubens, Murello, Salvata Rosa, Carlo, Dolce, Vandyke, &c. &c. The limits of an advertisement do not allow room for hinting at the Gems it embraces, but the most cultivated and traveled connoisseurs, are the persons by whom it is most highly esteemed. A personal inspection can alone give any idea of its interest and value; and, to enable every one to enjoy these, the Tickets of Admission are fixed at the price of only 25 cents for the whole time that the Gallery remains open.

Catalogue 12½ cents.

☞ The Agent will be happy to give free admission to gentlemen connected with the press. tf n29

Look at this important Discovery.

ECONOMY in heating apartments with coal or wood. UTTER'S Patent Hot Air Tight Stoves for parlors, sitting rooms, &c. &c., which is said at the patent office to be the most important discovery ever made in stoves. The patentee warrants a saving of fifty per cent in fuel, and one hundred per cent in attending fires. The fuel is burnt on a solid iron plate, the only draft is at the extreme top of the stove, which is an exclusive downward draft radiating the heat down near the floor, making it perfectly comfortable to sit around and warming feet, not a particle of gas or dust can escape into the room, which remedies every objection that has ever been raised against using coal. It also ventilates the room, it being so constructed as to take the impure air from the room, as a draft for combustion, it requires no attention for twenty-four hours after the fire is made in the morning. Every stove will be warranted for two weeks, and at the expiration of that time if the stove does not exceed the highest expectation, the money will be refunded without any charge. The public are invited to call at my store and see it operation, having secured the right for the State of Massachusetts. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Stove and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, Nos 51 and 53 Blackstone street. (Open evenings.)
o15 tf GARDNER CHILSON.

MOORE'S
NORTH AMERICAN
Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,
—AND—
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—AT—
NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,
BOSTON.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and England Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do well to call, as the above will be offered at prices which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.
a29 tf JOHN L. MOORE.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are called upon to settle the same, on or before the first of February, 1846, or the demands will be left in other hands. PETER COOLIDGE.
Framingham, Nov. 25th, 1845. tf

Wanted—A Man and his Wife.

GOOD wages and constant employment will be given to a steady, industrious, capable middle-aged couple without children. The man must understand gardening, taking care of horses, &c. The woman is wanted to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, and take charge of the kitchen. Good recommendation will be required.

The situation is ten miles from the city. Enquire at this office or at No. 2 Court st. tf n22

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in the town of Woodstock, Muddy-brook Parish so called, and formerly owned by Phineas Wright, one of the most flourishing communities in Windham county. Said farm contains 165 acres of beautiful land, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing and wood land. There is on it a large house lately fitted up in good order, two barns, swill-house, wood, carriage, grain and silk-house.

It is pleasantly situated on a good road, and within one mile of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and school kept most of the year, and most kinds of mechanical business carried on, which gives life, beauty, and pleasantness to the location.

Terms of payment to suit the purchaser.
EDWARD ALDRICH.
Thompson, Conn. Nov. 22, 1845. tf

Emerald House, Keene, N. H.

The Subscriber, late of the Cheshire House, respectfully announces to the public, that he has taken the Emerald House, which is pleasantly situated on the west side of Main street. The House is large and commodious, is newly fitted and completely furnished, and in all respects, well arranged for the accommodation of visitors,—and has a good stable attached. The table will be provided with all the delicacies of the market, and season, and the subscriber pledges himself to use every exertion to render the stay of visitors pleasant and agreeable.

As a resort for summer months, he is sure that no more healthy and delightful location can be found in New England, than that of Keene.
MARBLE PUTNAM.
Keene, N. H., July 1st, 1845. 6m jy5

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in the southwesterly part of Sterling, on the north branch of Nashua river, near saw and grist mills, consisting of 80 acres of excellent land with good orcharding, and 14 acres of young wood. The house is two stories high; with a good barn 40 feet in length, and suitable outbuildings. The place offers an excellent opportunity for a purchaser wanting a good Farm, and the conditions of pay will be made very easy. Inquire of REBECKAH D. GOODNOW, 102 Charles street, Boston, or the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL FLAGG.
Sterling Nov. 29, 1845. 3m*

Bolton Boarding School.

THE Winter Term of this School will commence on Second-day (Monday,) the 15th of Twelfth month, and continue fifteen weeks.

Charges: For board and tuition, $30,00 per term, including use of books in the English branches—one half payable in advance.

For tuition alone, in English, from $3,00 to $4,37½ per term.

Latin,	$1,87½	additional per term.
French,	1,87½	" "
Drawing,	1,25	" "

As there is no vacation between the Fall and Winter terms scholars can enter at any time by making previous application. JOHN E. FRY.
Bolton, 11th month, 22d, 1845. 3w

FRAMINGHAM
Carriage, Harness and Sleigh
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has on hand a supply of new and second-hand Carriages and Harnesses which will be sold cheap at this season of the year. Also he is preparing a lot of first-rate family Sleighs, ready for sleighing. As we shall have a great supply of snow they will be very useful.

Also, Wagon and Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Carriage Lamps, Brass Bands, Coach Wrenches, Harness Trimmings, Carriage Lace, Drab Cloths, Damask Moreen Morocco, Skins, Painted Carpets, &c. &c.

Also, Paints, Copal Varnish, Japan, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed, Neatsfoot and Sperm Oil. HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, Nov. 29. 1845.

Dwelling House, Garden, &c,
FOR SALE.

A good and convenient, new Dwelling House, Woodhouse and Stable, with one acre of Land, pleasantly situated, and having about 60 Fruit Trees, one mile from Foxboro' centre, and two from the Railroad Depot, is for sale, for a very moderate price, and on liberal terms.

Inquire of CHARLES LEONARD, Foxboro' Centre. 3m* o18

Farm Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a Farm within ten miles of Boston, with from fifty to one hundred acres of land, with buildings and fences in good condition, with a good variety of fruit. A line directed to E. W., Worcester, post paid, stating the location and price, will receive immediate attention. E. W.
Worcester, Nov 15, 1845. tf

Wheelwright's Shop to be Let.

THE Subscriber has a Shop in the Easterly part of Southboro', which he will let on favorable terms. He has a Blacksmith's Shop adjoining where all kinds of blacksmithing is done and which will be a great convenience to the occupier of the Wheelwright Shop. CHALES WILLIAMS.
Southboro', Dec. 6, 1845. 3w*

Situation Wanted.

A PERSON somewhat conversant with business transactions wishes a situation either as local or travelling Agent.

Letters *post paid* may be directed to S. B., at the "Ploughman Office" Boston; a farther information will be given on personal application at the same place.
Boston, Dec. 6, 1845. 5w*

Thanksgiving Anthems.

A GOOD variety of New Anthems, composed expressly for the coming Thanksgiving.

Just published and for sale at KEITH'S Music Publishing House, 67 and 69 Court street, Boston.
n8 3w

Herds Grass and Red Top Seed.

A FRESH supply of the above Seeds just received and for sale at the lowest prices, by
HOVEY & CO.,
aug9 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of WILLIAM HUNT, late of Sudbury, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to WILLIAM HUNT, Admr.
Sudbury, Nov 11, 1845. 3w* n15

Cooking Stove Notice.

THE TROJAN PIONEER, a Summer and Winter Air-Tight Cooking Stove, for Coal and Wood—Smith's Patent. All purchasers of Cooking Stoves will please look at this valuable Stove before purchasing elsewhere. It combines the good qualities of a Cooking Range, a Cooking Stove, an Open Grate or Fire Place. The Oven is of sufficient capacity to admit six large pie plates or six large loaves at the same time—it stands unrivalled in Boston, New York and other places, where several thousands of them have been sold the past year. Three of the highest premiums ever awarded to a Cooking Apparatus have been awarded to this Stove during the past season—a silver medal was awarded to it at the American Institute in the city of New York; and in Sept., 1844, at the great State Fair in New York, the first premium was awarded to it—and at the Exhibition and Fair in Boston, Sept. 1844, a silver medal was awarded to it. After many years' experience in inventing, manufacturing and dealing in Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, &c., the subscriber can truly say that Smith's Patent Trojan Pioneer gives the most perfect satisfaction of any Stove ever sold by him, and believes it will take the place of all other Stoves in use soon. Also, a general assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves and Grates—Cooking Ranges of all the best makes, including Beebe's celebrated New York Range, some of which are large sizes for Hotels, &c.

An extensive assortment of Chilson's Patent Hot Air Furnaces for heating Dwellings, Churches &c.—Also, Uter's Hot Air Tight Stove, for Parlors, &c., to which the attention of the public is called to see it in operation, which will astonish all that behold it.

For sale wholesale and retail at the Stove and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, Nos 51 and 53 Blackstone street. GARDNER CHILSON.
o11 2m

Land and Buildings for Sale.

About 30 acres of good land, with an excellent set of Buildings nearly new, consisting of a commodious Dwelling House, Barn and Carpenter's Shop, with a well of the best water, situated in Foxboro', one mile from the centre, and two from the Depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad, will be sold for a low price and on liberal terms.

The land is well proportioned of Mowing, Tillage, Pasture and Woodland; and more good tillage land adjoining can be had if desired. Inquire of LEWIS LEONARD, on the premises.
Foxborough, Sept. 1, 1845. 3m* s6

Hard Ware Goods.

LANE & READ, importers of English and German Hard Ware Goods, are constantly receiving from the manufacturers a full and extensive assortment of goods adapted to the city and country trade; and they are also receiving from the makers a full supply of American Hard Ware Goods, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

Also, 50 thousand feet Patent SAFETY FUSE, for BLASTING ROCKS.

No 6 Market Square, near Faneuil Hall.
my24 tf

Patent Locks

EDWARDS & HOLMAN'S Patent DETECTOR LOCKS, suitable for Bank Vaults, Safes, Store Doors, &c., combine a series of important principles that render them superior to any lock ever offered to the public. Picklocks and burglars have frequently attempted them, but in NO INSTANCE have they ever been able to open them, either by picking, or with false keys. All persons in want of perfect security, (and no one should be without it) by examining our extensive assortment of LOCKS, will see for themselves, that they are better finished, more secure, less liable to get out of order, and at a less price, than any others in the market. Also on hand, a large variety of CLASP LOCKS for outside fastenings, designed as a substitute for Padlocks and Strap, being much more convenient and much stronger; all of which are made of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner.

Refer to the Merchants and Market Banks, Willis & Co., Clark & Co., Wells & Wetherbee, Brokers, Boston. EDWARDS & HOLMAN,
my24 tf 51 Congress st., Boston.

THE FARMERS
State Mutual Fire Insurance Co,
Incorporated February, 1844.

HAS been in successful operation one year. During that period they have issued 775 policies. The amount insured, 550,000; amount of Premium Stock, 32,000; amount of losses, $300. When taking into view the unusual amount of property destroyed by fire the last year in our cities and villages, in comparison with the amount destroyed in the country, the conclusion unavoidably follows, that it is much cheaper and safer for farmers to insure their property in a Company that has no connection with Cities, Villages, Factories, Mills, Taverns, Stores, Shops, or any other *hazardous* property of any kind. Farmers, and persons residing in the country, can have their buildings and property contained in them insured, by applying to the office at Georgetown, Essex county, Mass., or to an Agent authorized to receive applications, (by mail or otherwise.) Cost of insurance varies; the location, condition, whether new or old, how occupied, &c., will be taken into consideration. The Premium will be in all cases according to the risk; usually from $4 to $5 on $1000 insured for the term of six years. No greater amount than $2500 will be taken on any one insurance, or on separate insurances, where the buildings and property are so situated as to render the same equivalent to a single risk.

☞ The following is a list of Agents to receive applications for the Farmer's Insurance Company, at Georgetown, Mass.

Joseph French, Travelling Agent; Elijah Tufts, 2d, Mendon; Bariah W. Fay, New Salem; Calvin Hilton, Athol; Mark Whitcomb, Winchester; Ebenezer Frost, Ashburnham; Erastus S. Metcalf, Franklin; Simeon Dudley, Milbury; Henry B. Pratt, Shrewsbury; Adolphus Smith, Newton; Joseph Merriam, Grafton; Otis Newton, Westborough; Marias S. Hovey, Sutton; John M. Read, West Bridgewater; Phillip E. Hill, Bridgewater; Enoch R. Hinckley, Woburn.

DAVID MIGHILL, Pres't.
WILLIAM BOYNTON, Sec'y.
Georgetown, Mass., Oct. 25, 1845. 3m

Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in South Walpole, containing 17 acres, with a good House and Barn, the same being in good repair. The said Farm lies on the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, 20 miles from Boston, and about 2 miles from the centre of the town. This is a good opportunity for some Mechanic, there being ample room for a shop in a part of the house. The said farm will be sold low, and possession given immediately. For further information apply to the subscriber at Walpole Centre.
J. B. HANNERS, Jr.
Walpole, Aug. 9. tf

New Music!

A NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Boston Sacred Harmony, or New England Collection of Church Music, containing new, original and select Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Motetts, Sentences, Services, Chants, etc., etc., designed for the use of all religious Denominations, adapted to every occasion of Public Worship, or Private Devotion, and suitable for Singing Schools and Societies, Edited by T. Bissell. Just Published and for sale at KEITH'S Music Publishing House, 67 and 69 Court street, Boston. n8 3m

Winnowing Mills.

SPRINGER'S, Holmes's and French's Winnowing Mills, with their latest improvements, for sale at the Manufacturers' prices, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, at Quincy Hall. 3m ag2

The Housekeeper's Assistant,

COMPOSED upon Temperance Principles, with instructions in the art of making plain and fancy Cakes, Puddings, Pastry, Confectionary, Ice Creams, Jellies, Blanc Mange. Also, for the cooking of all the various kinds of Meats and Vegetables; with a variety of useful information and receipts never before published. By an old Housekeeper. 12mo, pp 142.

Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 2 School street, up stairs. d6

Henry G. Terry,
BOOK BINDER,
(*Over B. B. Mussey,*)
31 CORNHILL,
BOSTON.

Particular attention paid to Binding old Books, Music, Pamphlets, &c.
d7 tf

Improved Salamander Safes.

The subscribers continue to manufacture this justly celebrated article, that has in *every instance* preserved its *entire contents* from injury when exposed to *severe tests in accidental fires*, as has been the case in several instances for many hours together. They are made of wrought-iron, very strong and substantial, and fitted with superior locks, which render them perfectly *Fire and Rogue Proof*. On hand and made to order all sizes and patterns, at prices varying from $25 to $500.

N. B. There has never been, to our knowledge, a Salamander Safe exposed in an accidental fire except those made by us. Specimens of *Test Safes and the Original Certificates* can be seen at our store, corner of Water and Congress streets.

☞ The originals of the following Certificates, and others, may be seen at our store:—

Boston, November, 28th, 1843.

This may Certify, That in the fall of 1839 my printing office, No. 40 Cornhill, was destroyed by fire. My books were in the second story, in one of *Thayer & Edwards' Salamander Safes!* The Safe was got out of the ruins the next day, and my books were found in good order, with this exception only, that the leather binding was damaged by the steam. But *every leaf and every page was preserved entire*; and the same books are now used by me in my business. The mahogany of the safe, and the white pine drawer in it, were all uninjured.

THO'S. WHITTEMORE.

Boston, Sept. 16, 1844.

Messrs. Edwards & Holman—Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry respecting my experience and opinion of the efficiency of your *Improved Salamander Safes*, I would state that the one I bought of you in 1843 was placed in a store of mine in Indiana; that the store with nearly all its contents was burnt in October of that year. All my books, valuable papers and cash were in the safe, and though it was exposed to the hottest part of the fire, and not got out till after the building was burnt down, *all its contents were preserved*, except that the books had to be new bound, which makes them as good for use as ever. A large bundle of bank bills in a leather folio was entirely uninjured. Respectfully, yours,

JAMES BOYD.
At No. 27 Merchants' Row, Boston.

We would also refer to MR. JAMES N. BUFFUM, of Lynn, he having saved all his Books, Valuable Papers, &c., at the destructive conflagration in Salem, Mass., which occurred in December, 1844, by having them deposited in one of the above Safes, which he purchased of us in August last.

EDWARDS & HOLMAN,
my24 tf Late Thayer & Edwards.

Hot Air Furnace Notice.

GENTLEMEN about purchasing Furnaces for heating Dwellings, Churches, &c., will find it much to their advantage to examine CHILSON'S newly improved Patent Furnaces before purchasing elsewhere; they can rely upon getting Furnaces upon a decidedly improved plan over any other in use, as hundreds of gentlemen testify to who have them in use, many of whom have removed other kinds to give place to these, as will be shown to those that wish. Master builders after witnessing their perfect operation, the pleasantness of the heat, the economy, convenience and durability, give them their decided approbation. The most extensive assortment of Furnaces and Furnace Apparatus ever found in any one establishment may always be found at CHILSON'S.

Particular attention given to heating churches and other large buildings, on a decidedly improved plan.—The subscriber will give his personal attention in directing the setting of Furnaces. A Silver Medal was awarded to these Furnaces at the late Exhibition and Fair in this city.

COOKING RANGES,

of all the best makers, on hand, including Beebe's celebrated Range, of New York, some of which are large sizes for hotels, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Stove and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, Nos 51 and 53 Blackstone street.
o11 2m GARDNER CHILSON.

Agricultural Furnaces.

MOTT'S Agricultural Furnaces and Caldrons, an article indispensable to the farmer, for cooking food for stock, and for domestic purposes, of various sizes, viz: 15, 22, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 gallons. For sale by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, *over the Market*, Quincy Hall, Boston. tf o4

Trusses.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A GREAT variety of the most approved kinds in use, comprising probably the *largest* and *best* assortment in the city, will be found at WILLIAM B. LITTLE'S Drug Store, No 104 Hanover street, corner of Salem street, Boston.

—ALSO, AS ABOVE—

A large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and FOREIGN LEECHES, all of which are warranted to be of the *best* quality and will be sold at the lowest market prices.
aug2 6m

JUST PUBLISHED.
A NEW EDITION OF 20.000 OF
Howe's School for the Violin,

CONTAINING new and complete instructions and a large collection of favorite Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Hornpipes, Contra Dances, Songs and six sets of Cotillions, arranged with figures—containing over 150 pieces of Music.

The above work has been introduced into all parts of the country and has given general satisfaction. Upwards of 36,000 have been sold within the last year.

Published and for sale at No 7 Cornhill, Boston, by ELIAS HOWE. tf aug16

Fowling Pieces.

1000 DOUBLE and single barrel Fowling Pieces; the most extensive assortment ever offered for sale in Boston, of all sizes and dimensions, and suitable for every description of game.

250 cast steel and iron barrel Rifles.
150 pair Pistols, for Pocket and Holsters.
100 six barrel, self cocking Pistols.
Double and single Shot Belts and Pouches.
Powder Flasks.
Game Bags.
1000 Cannisters Sporting Powder.
200 casks do do
500,000 Percussion Caps.

For sale by LANE & READ, No. 6 Market square.
mh22

Cooking Ranges—Beebe's Patent.

THE citizens of Boston and vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr GARDNER CHILSON, Nos 51 and 53 Blackstone street, is our authorized agent for the sale of the above Ranges. We fully believe that the citizens of Boston will find these Ranges as the citizens of New York have, the best ranges ever used, and we hereby authorize Mr Chilson to warrant every Range he sells to give entire satisfaction.

G. FOX & CO.
New York, Sept 9, 1845. 2m o11

The American Almanac, 1846.

THIS day published, the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1846.

'This work has been so long known to the public, that we now only say of it that it sustains its credit, by having a full supply of statistical and astronomical information, and taken with its predecessors, it may regarded as a vade mecum for all kinds of citizens.'—[Philad. U. S. Gazette.

For sale by the publishers, and all regular booksellers in the country. Price one dollar.

JAMES MUNROE & CO.
n22 2 School street, up stairs.

Guano.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated article, of the best quality, kept constantly for sale by
HOVEY & CO.,
aug9 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

For Sale.

300 DOZ. WRITING SLATES; 100,000 PENCILS; 50,000 common and fine QUILLS.

For sale by LANE & READ, No 6 Market Square, Boston. tjan1 n8

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

FROM WARREN'S NONANTUM VALE GARDENS AND NURSERIES, BRIGHTON.

Trees of extra size and quality, of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries.

Peach Trees, Quince Bushes, Vines and Shrubs.

For particulars, see catalogue, which will be furnished *gratis* to customers

Trees securely packed for transportation, and will be furnished at one day's notice;—delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

Stocks.—50,000 Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry Stocks, of various sizes, wholesale and retail, at very low rates.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Just received by recent arrivals, a full assortment of—

Grass Seeds—Including a superior mixture of the best fine leaved Grasses, for improving lawns and pleasure grounds.

Garden Seeds—Among them several new varieties of Cabbages, Cucumbers, Melons, &c, and all the well known old varieties.

Flower Seeds—Upwards of 500 varieties of superb Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.—This collection includes all the new and superb varieties, now offered for the first time in this country.

Books—A full catalogue of standard new works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.

Green House Plants—Brought in from the Gardens every day.

Bouquets and Cut Flowers—Fresh every day.

A new Catalogue, with all the recent additions, will be issued in a few days, which will be given *gratis*.

Garden Implements of all kinds, and the most approved construction, for sale, wholesale and retail, at WARREN'S Horticultural Museum, Nos 1 and 2 Tremont Temple. tf ap26

Cambridge Nurseries,

CAMBRIDGE, NEAR HARVARD COLLEGES, ONLY TWO MILES FROM BOSTON.

HOVEY & CO. inform their friends and the public, that their collection of Fruit Trees comprises every desirable variety to be obtained. In addition to the well known and approved sorts generally cultivated, particularly of Pears, all the choice and celebrated varieties of foreign origin were selected, last autumn, around London and Paris, when the trees were in bearing, and when an opportunity was afforded to test many of them, from personal inspection.

500 Plants of the new and fine Fallstaff Raspberry, which has proved superior to all others; May's new Victoria Currant; true large red and white Dutch Currants; Franconia and Ohio everbearing Raspberries, &c.

200 Roots of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, producing stems weighing two to four pounds each.

500 Grape Vines, in pots of all the approved kinds, suitable for Graperies.

Mountain Ash, new Silver Maple, Wych Elm, and other Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Beautiful Weeping Trees of the Ash, Elm, Beech, Birch, Lime, Oak, Laburnum, Hornbeam, and Poplar, suitable for Cemeteries, and some of which are rare, and entirely new.

The collection of ROSES is unsurpassed, comprising upwards of 600 kinds, many of them quite new, and now first offered for sale.

Descriptive Catalogues of Fruit Trees, Roses, Seeds, Dahlias, &c. may be obtained gratis, on application. Omnibuses pass directly by the Nurseries several times a day, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Orders promptly executed, and trees packed so as to bear safe transportation to any part of the country.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants' Row, near State street, Boston.
ap5

To Surgeons and Dentists.

JOSEPH BURNETT,
APOTHECARY,
NO. 33 TREMONT ROW,
(Successor to Theodore Metcalf.)

OFFERS to Surgeons and Dentists, the best selected assortment of Instruments to be found in the city.

Also, Mineral Teeth Gold Foil, Gold and Platina Plate and Wire, and almost every article used in the Surgical or Mechanical Departments of Dentistry.—He has also made arrangements to receive from the best American and European manufacturers, every new Instrument of real worth.

Pure Medicines and rare Chemicals, as usual, all of which he offers on the most favorable terms.

All orders from the country shall receive careful and prompt attention.

The subscriber has disposed of his stock and place of business to Mr Joseph Burnett, his principal assistant for the past six years.

To his regular customers no commendation of his successor is necessary, as his competency and accurateness are well known to them, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors to the establishment.

To others he takes pleasure in saying that the duty of conducting the business could not fall into hands more capable. THEODORE METCALF.
Boston, May 31, 1845 6m

MUSIC

CZERNY'S PIANO FORTE INSTRUCTOR. Just published, an abridged edition of Czerny's celebrated Theoretical and Practical Piano Forte School; to which is added a selection (120 pieces) of popular Songs, Marches, Quicksteps, Waltzes, Dances, &c.

Pupils, Teachers and Professors of Music are requested to call and examine the above, as it is believed to be the best complete instruction book ever published for the Piano Forte in this country.

Published and for sale by E. HOWE, 9 Cornhill.
n15 tf

Farm for Sale.

For sale, a valuable Farm, and very desirable residence, situated in North Danvers, six miles from Salem, one and a half miles from Danvers Plain, and one mile from Rev Mr Braman's Meeting House. The Farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres of land, with two convenient Dwelling Houses, a stone barn forty by one hundred feet, the best in the county, if not in the State, and numerous other outbuildings, all in excellent repair. The Farm combines most of the advantages to be found in a country residence, or working farm. Its surface is agreeably diversified with groves, lawns, and undulating pasture grounds; it is approached by pleasant avenues from two public roads; it is well watered, and fenced with the best stone walls; it has a variety of soils, and meadows furnishing peat, and inexhaustible supplies of the best manure.

There is a large number of thriving Fruit Trees, of every description.

The whole, or a part, will be sold, and payment made easy.

Apply to CHARLES LAWRENCE, on the premises. tf s13

Copartnership Formed.

THE Editor and Proprietor of this Paper has made an arrangement with his son by which he admits him into Copartnership, and the paper will hereafter be published by the subscribers.

WM. BUCKMINSTER.
WM. J. BUCKMINSTER.
July 19, 1845.

Hazard's Essay on Channing.

AN Essay on the Philosophical Character of Channing, by Rowland G. Hazard.

Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 2 School street, up stairs. n15

Notice.

JAMES MUNROE & CO. have removed for the present, to the Rooms over Messrs. Ticknor & Co., corner of Washington and School streets—entrance on School street.

☞ The Rev Mr Briggs, the Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, may also be found at the same place. m31

The Saxonville Quadrille Band,

COMPRISING FIVE PIECES,

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they are prepared for the coming season with a great variety of New Music, for BALLS and DANCING PARTIES, consisting of Quadrilles, Cotillions, Contra Dances, Waltzes, Polkas, Mazurkas, Marches, Quicksteps, &c., from the most eminent composers of the day, and which they are confident cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage.

S. P. Griffin, Wm. Richardson,
John Chickering, Charles Stone,
B. F. Richardson.

Address B. F. Richardson, Saxonville, Mass.
October, 1845. 2m* o18

RICHARDSON & CHURCHILL.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 1 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
(Corner of State and Devonshire Streets,)
William Richardson, BOSTON.
J. McKean Churchill. 3w n8

THE POET'S CORNER.

MY LOVE.—By J. R. Lowell.

Not as all other women are,
  Is she that to my soul is dear,
Her glorious fancies come from far
Beneath the silver evening star—
  And yet her heart is ever near.

Great feelings hath she of her own,
  Which lesser souls may never know,
God giveth them to her alone,
And sweet they are as any tone
  Wherewith the wind may choose to blow.

Yet in herself she dwelleth not,
  Although no home were half so fair;
No simplest duty is forgot,
Life hath no dim and lonely spot
  That does not in her sunshine share.

She doeth little kindnesses,
  Which most leave undone or despise;
For nought that sets one heart at ease,
And giveth happiness or peace,
  Is low-esteemed in her eyes.

She hath no scorn of common things,
  And though she seem of other birth,
Round us her heart entwines and clings,
And patiently she folds her wings,
  To tread the humble paths of earth.

Blessing she is; God made her so,
  And deeds of week-day holiness
Fall from her noiseless as the snow,
Nor hath she ever chanced to know
  That aught were easier than to bless.

She is most fair, and thereunto
  Her life doth rightly harmonize,
Feeling or thought that was not true
Ne'er made less beautiful the blue
  Unclouded heaven of her eyes.

On nature doth she muse and brood,
  With such a still and love-clear eye—
She is so gentle and so good,
The very flowers in the wood,
  Do bless her with their sympathy.

She is a woman—one in whom
  The spring-time of her childish years
Hath never lost its fresh perfume,
Though knowing well that life hath room
  For many blights and tears.

And youth in her a home will find
  Where he may dwell eternally;
Her soul is not of that weak kind,
Which better love the life behind,
  Than that which is, or is to be.

I love her with a love as still
  As a broad river's peaceful might,
Which by high tower and lowly mill,
Goes wandering at its own will,
  And yet doth ever flow aright.

And on its full deep breast serene,
  Like quiet isles my duties lie;
It flows around them and between,
And makes them fresh, and fair, and green,
  Sweet homes wherein to live and die.

THE WELCOME HOME.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
  Where all will spring to meet us;
Where hands are striving as we come,
  To be the first to greet us.
When the world has spent its frowns and wrath,
  And care been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,
  And find a fire-side blessing.
Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
  If we are but sure of a welcome back.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Born to wear a Coronet.

BY FANNY FORESTER.

Some people are born to wear a coronet no doubt; but why such things happen on this side of the Atlantic, where plain, simple, republican blood is alone allowed to pass current, I cannot imagine. Yet that such things do actually occur here, I am certain, and so would you be, dear reader of mine, if you had even seen Rosina Brown. Well do I remember her—a tall, dark-haired maiden, in the first half of her teens; with a form remarkably well developed, an easy air, and a very peculiar manner of carrying a head, which was in reality a very fine head, when it was not thrown back so far as to destroy the equilibrium of the figure. In school-girl phrase, she was a magnificent creature, with hair like raven's wings, and eyes to match, features of nature's most exquisite workmanship, a queen-like figure, and a step like Juno's. People less enthusiastic would have said that she was a very fine girl, who, if she did not spoil herself by disagreeable airs, might become a useful and accomplished woman. We were not so tame and commonplace however; and, from the dignified Miss Martin, who had come to Alderbrook "merely to review her studies," down to us lisping Peter Parleyite, we all regarded such equivocal encomiums with the contempt they merited. Oh! how we did lament the vulgarity of American society, and deprecate the debasing sentiment of which is the corner-stone of our government. But for those fusty-fusty old men, who put their heads together, as old men are forever doing, to destroy all the dear, delightful romance of life, by making believe that all the people in the world are born free and equal, our splendid beauty might have been at least a countess.

"The head of Zenobia!" Miss Martin would sigh, and, "Such a head!" came the echo from lip after lip, with a half-lisped finis from the baby-pet, Fanny Forester.

Alas! that Nature who it is generally believed many by implicitly trusted in matters touching pedigree, should, on this occasion, have so far forgot herself as to send a model for a princess of the blood royal across the water, where women are expected to wash their own dishes and scrub their own floors!

It must have been some awkward mistake, and I have since come to the conclusion that Miss Rosina Brown was intended for the Queen of England, and the more simple Victoria for Miss Rosina Brown. Be that as it may, many were the fresh-hearted, simple-souled little damsels who threw up their pretty heads in ecstacy at every sentiment she uttered, and heard her animadvert on fashion, refinement, and, above all, aristocracy, with staring eyes and gaping mouths. Among these did Miss Rosina move a queen, though deprived of any other court.—We understood the contraction of her brow, the drawing up of her neck, and the curl of her lip perfectly well; and unfortunate indeed was the stranger who, by some peculiarity of voice or manner, or the display of some article of dress not precisely in accordance with our sovereign's taste, called down upon herself these unequivocal marks of disapprobation. But Miss Mary Brown, (if her title *must* needs be simple Miss, pray why *could'nt* it have been Neville or Montfort, or something that had at least a shadow of nobility about it?) with all her holding forth on aristocracy, could not have defined the word any better than two thirds of the brilliant misses and ambitious mammas that have so well nigh exhausted the theme by their continual harpings, both before her day and since her settlement.—She knew that aristocrats were a touch above the vulgar, that they lost cast by making themselves useful, that they should not come in contact with—with—well, even I, her pet pupil, have forgotten whom, but it is a class whose traits it is given them to understand intuitively. That aristocracy is a shadowy word to me yet, for it is enveloped in the misty veil of Miss Brown's explanations. I think it conveyed the idea of some exclusive privileges, I do not recollect what, and a particular way of bowing and curtsying, I have forgotten how; whether it had any thing to do with the curl of the hair, or bend in the bridge of the nose, I cannot say, but it certainly had with the curvature of the lips, for I recollect one sweet little girl was voted plebeian by Miss Brown's court, because, after numerous lessons, she could not throw up the corners of her pretty mouth, as my Zikka does when angered by the bit. Neither do I know whether high birth had part or parcel in the matter of making an aristocrat, but I half suspect in theory it had; for I remember one young lady who was considered an unfit associate, because her father was a "vile mechanic;" and Miss Brown carefully concealed from us the fact that her dear papa was the same Adam Brown, the flower of his profession, who had graced so well the character of "mine host," proud, rather than ashamed, of the gilt letters emblazoned on the swinging sign before his door. Adam Brown was a worthy, painstaking man, kind and affable, and very much of a gentleman withal, having not the slightest suspicion that his business was incompatible with the maintenance of that character. Neither was his fair daughter troubled with any qualms about the matter; but she flitted like the gladsome thing that she was among the numerous visitors, laid the snowy cloth, served the tea, and performed the thousand other offices that none can grace so well as a sweet little girl, flashing with spirit and dimpling with good-humor. Indeed, though afraid of scandalizing myself by the expression of such a sentiment, I do more than half suspect that much of Miss Brown's Zenobian grace was picked up in this very manner. If she did not owe the shape of her head to the duties of the hotel, she certainly did the carriage of it; and not a coronetted brow in Christendom could bear its honors more proudly than she the clustering wealth of her own black tresses. But things were not destined to continue long in such an even course. Adam Brown died, lamented as men who "act well their parts" always will be, and left his daughter an heiress.

Of such stuff as this are American aristocrats made. They lay the parent who has toiled for them in his grave, and rear a fabric of their miserable, degrading glory on his ashes. Their fathers are honest laborers, they are spendthrifts and mountebanks, and their children, if no worse, are beggars.

It was a sad day when our clique of exclusives was broken up by the loss of the nucleus round which we gathered; but we all promised never, *never* to forget Rosina Brown, and kept the promise as well as school-girls usually do. In a short time rumor brought to our ears something, I scarce know what about her marriage; and, one by one, most of us followed in her wake, till scarce a heart in our little band but beat the echo to another's throbbings. Then we were scattered widely—none but us "little ones" remaining at Alderbrook, and we so fluttered at the idea of growing up into womanhood as to forget our *a-b-c* days entirely. Even our little keepsakes found their way into the ashes, or at best some old bag or oaken chest in the garret; and scarce a trace remains to tell of by-gone days, except, now and then, a faded flower within the heart, which the dews of memory cannot soften into life. Thus lasting are the friendships founded on a momentary fancy, and nourished by flattery.

Sometimes I felt some interest—not curiosity, oh, no!—in the fate of my dear Rosina, but I always quieted myself with the reflection that she must be the star of some proud circle; and, if the truth must be told, (it was before my last summer's trip to New York,) I had become so in love with the quiet, simple beauties of our darling Underhill, that I valued her estate but lightly, however high it might be. But of its elevation I doubted not; and when fame condescended, now and then, to wait the name of some beautiful lady, one who was the cynosure of all eyes in her own land, across the Atlantic, I involuntarily inquired if she were not American born.

More than a dozen years had passed when I took a journey to the far west. Oh! those wild, luxuriant woods! Every pulse within me dances at the remembrance of them, and even yet my heart flutters like a caged bird in sight of its own free heaven. How I clapped my hands, and laughed, and shouted in baby-like glee, until the old woods rang with ten thousand answering echoes. Then how I sat and dreamed, till fancy transported me to gay Sherwood, and I detected among the changing foliage the Lincoln green, and startled at every leaf that rustled, expecting to see peering out upon the face of bold Robin Hood, or some one of his merry foresters. Oh! beautiful wild, wild west! I love thee, not "despite thy faults," but, as rare Elia did things scarce more loveable, "faults and all"—corduroy roads, mud and underbrush, log houses without windows, quizzing inhabitants, and gruff, bragging hosts, who think it very strange that people can have any objection to sleeping a dozen in a room, particularly if it be summer, and that room has no air-hole but a chink in the wall, made for the especial benefit of beetles and musquitoes.

We had left Wild Waters' fine farm away in the distance, and commenced our return home. Oh, such roads! Our ample wagon was like a miniature ark of particularly clumsy make, now rising on the tip-top of a billow, and suddenly sinking almost out of sight. Then we had an over-turn, and that was the climax of the day's enjoyment; for nobody was hurt, and everybody laughed, and perpetrated stale witticisms and laughed at them again, till the birds were no doubt convinced that upsetting a big travelling-wagon is one of the rarest sports we humans engage in. Next the horses, panting as if worn out by their own strong will, set their forward feet stubbornly down, refusing to part company with the turf even for an instant; the driver flourished his whip and swore roundly; the gentlemen coaxed the horses, soothed the driver, and laughed with us, who with comical glances, half of mirth half of anxiety, nibbled the tips of our kid gloves and wondered what we should do. Then all at once one prying fellow of our party announced that a spring was broken, a pin lost, or something of that sort had occurred, which women are sure to get wrong if they mention it afterwards; to which the provoking driver responded that a horse had lost a shoe. And so, as in duty bound, we all laughed again, not heartily as before, but a nervous, hysterical laugh. The gentlemen looked perplexed; we cast sidelong glances at the woods, as though the wolves had already smelt out our discomfiture, and were only hiding behind the nearest trees till night-fall; and the driver used harder words than ever. A consultation was now held, rather short to be sure, as consultations are apt to be when there remains but one path to choose; and then each gentleman tucked his lady under his arm, and on we jogged as merrily as before. It might be five miles, indeed it might be twenty to any human habitation, but no—it was only *one*. A neat log cabin, situated in the very centre of a Paradisal bower, its white-washed walls nearly concealed by woodbine and eglantine, loomed up from an expanse of cleared land; and, all at once, our rejoiced party discovered that we were very tired, and could not have lived to walk further than this one mile. Beautiful dark-eyed children, in neat coarse dresses, were playing about the cottage, and interrupting with the cry—"Oh! look here, father!"—"Father! Robin has hit the target!"—a tall, sun-embrowned, intellectual looking man, who was reading in the door-way. We were cordially welcomed by this man, and shown into a little room full of flowers and green bushes, through the leaves of which the hot air, made heavy by the weight of the sunshine, cooled itself and dallied lovingly with the flowers, then came to play about us who knew so well how to appreciate both its freshness and its perfume.

"A little paradise!" whispered I.

"Almost equal to the resting-place of your friend Nora," returned J., in the same tone.

"A pretty good housekeeper for the woods, I imagine," added another of our party.

"House-keeper, indeed! Who would think of a house-keeper's arranging all this? It was undoubtedly some little sprite with taste enough to prefer such a bright spot to a fairy-land!" And I tossed my head in make-believe playfulness, but, in reality, feeling quite resentful that any one should think of such prosaic things as house-keeping in a place like this.

So I looked about among the foliage for my sylvan deity, but nothing was there more fairy-like than a domesticated robin, which, perched on a fresh bough that waved above the snowy pine mantle, was practising a little duet with its partner in the fragrant bass wood, just beyond the court-yard fence. But we had no more time for observation or remark. Our hostess a young woman of dignified matronly air, as unlike a fairy as anything you can imagine, came in to welcome us; and, shortly after, we were seated around a plentiful board, smoking with hot corn-cakes, and the most fragrant imperial, and—oh! did n't we do justice to these same! And did the fresh cream, and the strawberries, and the snowy cold bread for those who preferred it, and the raspberry jam, or any of the other nice things, suffer from neglect! During the repast the fine eyes of our hostess frequently turned on me, and there was such a peculiar attraction in their deep darkness, that mine invariably met them. Then there was a little blushing, a little confusion on both sides, and a resolution on my part not to be so rude and stare so again. After tea we repaired to the little embowered parlor, while our hostess was "putting things to right," and in less than a half hour were joined by her and her husband. They kept up an interesting conversation, but I was silent and perplexed. There was something in the face, air, and manner of this woodland lady that was familiar, and at the same time I was sure that I had never seen any one so dignified, so self-possessed, and yet so simple and unaffected in every word and movement. I ran over my list of acquaintance that had "married and gone west," but no, it was none of these.

"Fanny!" exclaimed J., somewhat impatiently, "are you dreaming? I have spoken to you three times without getting an answer. Our host tells me that his wife spent some of her school-days at Alderbrook."

It came like a flash of light.

"Rosina Brown!"

"My little Fanny!" and we were locked fast in each other's arms.

My countess, my queen, here in the wilderness, actually washing her own dishes, and sweeping the floor of her own log-house, and "not always with a *civilized* broom either," as she laughingly asserted. Only think of it! Of course I was astonished; and no wonder that I did n't venture on asking a single question, while she overpowered me with a whole volley. But at midnight, when all were asleep within, and the stars alone kept watch without, (Rosina assured me that there was not a wolf in the whole neighborhood,) we stole away, and beneath the silent trees renewed our former intimacy.

"And so you wonder," said Rosina, "at my being here. Well, so do I sometimes—but oftener I wonder why I am so happy, so contented, so willingly circumscribed in my wants and desires, and yet so free, in soul and fancy. Believe me, Fanny, I never before knew a single day of such pure unalloyed happiness as I have enjoyed every day since we sheltered our pretty birds within this forest nook. Do n't you think they are pretty, Fanny? They stole their red cheeks from the dewy flowers, and their bright eyes have grown brighter by looking upon the beautiful things about them. Then these stately old trees, have made them thoughtful and deep-hearted—and they are little musicians, too, vieing with the woodland minstrels in melody."

"Perfect cherubs—and so happy and healthful!"

"Yes—happy and healthful, and frolicsome, as the young colts you must have passed when you wound around the bend in the creek. They used often to be sick, and I watched beside them until all the color was gone from my cheek, and I acquired this stoop in my shoulders—see! I never shall be straight again!"

"Oh! I should n't have observed it at all—it is very slight indeed, and you will soon overcome it. But do tell me how it happened that you, of all others, should marry a farmer, and—and—"

"A poor man, you would say. I did not."

And then I listened to a story of which I should never have dreamed that Rosina Brown could be the subject.

Rosina had met Richard Merrival several times before she came to Alderbrook, and their acquaintance was renewed every vacation. So when she had "finished," and he threw off the student and was admitted to the bar, it was no great wonder that he pleaded his first cause in the queenly presence of Rosina Brown. It were a pity indeed if such a handsome young barrister should plead in vain; and so Merrival ensnared his lady-bird, and bore her away to town; and there, in an elegant mansion, surrounded by every luxury, their chief study seemed to be how to make every thing about them more luxurious still. At length their means failed, and Merrival applied to his father. But this fountain of wealth was dry. Failure had followed up the old man's golden schemes, and Richard Merrival and his father were beggars. Rosina saw herself falling; she knew that the magic circle of which she had been the brightest star was shutting her without its pale; the glittering bubble, which, in her girlish days, she believed it the chief aim of her life to grasp closely, was crushed within her hand. All that was bright, all that was gladsome, all that was worthy of possession in this world—every meteor that for long years she had gazed upon and believed a sun—all the roses that had clustered so luxuriantly about her path—all receded now, and the world lay stretched out before her, a wilderness. And yet, an old friend came, one who had loved her when a little girl in the inn by the way-side, and she would not know him. No! come poverty, come beggary, come starvation even, these should not bow her spirit to go back to things she had despised. She could suffer, but she would not bend. And so the old friend went away, and Rosina wondered where she could find bread for her children.

But Merrival, though he had spent years in idleness, was gifted and eloquent. He knew that his profession was a fortune in itself, and he gathered strength, as manliness ever does when struggling with obstacles. With a heart somewhat lightened, he sat down by his humble fireside at evening, to gain sympathy from the loved ones. But discontent and misery were there. His wife complained, his pampered children missed their accustomed luxuries, and they complained also; recrimination followed between the husband and the wife, and they lay down to rest with hearts full of bitterness toward each other. When the whole world is the object of bitterness the individual is never spared.

Weeks passed, and Richard Merrival grew gay again; but it was over the cup of death. His laugh was long and loud, and his eye had a fearful sparkle to it—a flash that every one knew was but the kindling of pent-up misery. The little cottage grew dark and darker, the loving heart grew desolate; but on the top wave of anguish rode always the harrowing thought—"Bread! bread for the little ones whom God has given me!"

Months—years went by, and Rosina was a drunkard's wife! Not a title of the degradation of such a lot was abated, but the bitterness of her spirit was drowned in sorrow. She had watched day and night by the bedside of innocence, and she grew gentle in such an atmosphere. Then she laid two of her sweet nurslings in the grave, and so a link was forged between her heart and heaven.

A change came over Merrival. Poverty had taken up its abode by his fireside; suffering and sorrow were there, but none of these had driven him thence. It was the bitterness of crushed pride; and there was a guest there no longer. He had laid his hand upon the icy forehead of his dead child, his first-born darling boy, and took upon his soul a vow, and that vow never was broken. And now behold them, pale and weary, but calm and hopeful, wending their way to the far west, where they might forget their vain dreams and their degradation together.

"We are yet poor in gold and lands," continued Rosina, "but are rich in health and peace, in our children, and in each other. And now, my dear Fanny," she added, as we turned toward the house, "I am as *aristocratic* as ever. We lord it over the natives of these wilds, the birds and beasts, as though we were peers of the realm—Nature's realm—and claim the *exclusive privilege* of making each other happy, and of offering our humble roof to the stranger benighted in these woods—privileges which not a living thing about us dares to exercise."

"But do you never long for society, Rosina?"

"Society?"

She led me to a couch where two living rose-buds, two bright-lipped sleeping Hebes' lay nestled in each other's arms, and throwing back rich clusters of golden curls, kissed cheek, and lip, and forehead—a gentle, loving pressure, so mother-like that a tear sprang to my eye, for I seemed again lying in my own little cot at Alderbrook.

"Look at these, Fanny—and my two noble boys! What more society could I desire, unless it be *his!* I wish you knew my husband, Fanny. I used to boast that he was a perfect gentleman, and so he was—but that is an abused term, and now I know the highest praise that I can offer is that he is a *man!*—in heart, and soul, and intellect, a man—full of integrity, and courage, and strength, and truth—in short, my little Fanny, he is, as I suppose every loving wife thinks of her lucky Benedict—*the one man in the world!*

It was almost morning when Mrs. Merrival and myself gave the good-night kiss, and turned away to dream of our school-days at Alderbrook. When the sun arose, and the discovery was made that we should be detained a whole day and night longer in our parlor-bower, my resignation on the occasion entitled me to become *pattern-woman* for the whole party; and our hostess looked any thing but sad at our discomfiture. It was a happy day; and, when evening came again, I no longer wondered that Rosina was satisfied with her society. In the course of the day I took a peep into the little library, composed of a few choice volumes, to which the Merrivals had clung in weal and wo; walked into the garden and viewed, not only the wall-flowers and sweet peas, but the beans and cabbages; and then went to the log barn across the creek, and brought in our own hands the fresh eggs that were served up for dinner. I learned, also, that Master Robert Merrival, the active little fellow who had just "hit the target" on our arrival, mounted the pony Roger every Saturday, and rode off fifteen miles, to the nearest post-office, whence he returned well laden with papers and letters.

Another morning came, and we turned with reluctance from our parlor-bower, and with still more reluctance from the dear ones who had constructed it, to pursue our journey. The adieus, the prayers and prophecies, the clasping of hands and kissing of lips, I will not attempt to describe, neither the heart-swell that it took so many miles to calm; for I would not leave a tear here at the close of my tale. So we parted, the Alderbrook Zenobia and her little worshipper. A strange throne of that rare Rosina Brown's!—her hut away in the green wilderness. And yet—and yet, I do believe——Well! I will not have a straight jacket for the sake of having *my say*; but whatever mistake Fortune may have made in the execution of her plan, of one thing I am certain, my proud-browed friend was at least *born* to wear a coronet.

[Graham's Mag.

The editor of the Maine farmer says, he is willing that the farmer's daughter, if she have the *means* to do it, should play upon the piano or the guitar—that she should read poetry and make herself as polished and as refined as the graces themselves; but begs her to remember that this is but the mere sparkling of the diamond—while the *substance*, the real worth of the gem, is in the solid matter of domestic knowledge, and that no young lady's education is finished, however accomplished she may be, until she can *darn a stocking*, *milk a cow*, *and make a cheese*.

Cheerfulness. The highest achievement of moral philosophy is to rise above the cares, vexations and disappointments of life; and the tendency of religion, resting on a divine basis, buoys the Christian above the evils that surround him, inspires him with moral fortitude and vigor to battle with every calamity, and to maintain an unruffled spirit amid the billows and conflicting currents which agitate the ocean of human existence. If hurricane rages, instead of yielding to its fury, and giving way to despondency, he exerts every energy to ward off danger, and strives to look forward, indulging a soothing hope that the future will be less disastrous than the present. This measure of encountering the evils to which every body in a greater or less degree is exposed, deprives disappointment of its sting, is antidote to the poison of slander, and begets a spirit of cheerfulness which is essential to happiness. He is like the eagle, which, when clouds overspread the earth, rises above them, to enjoy the sunshine. No matter how prosperous an individual may be in his pecuniary, domestic, and social relations—if he suffers his spirit to be discomposed by trifling annoyance, he is a stranger to enjoyment, and every day of his life is embittered by some petty cause of vexation which his own morbid disposition magnifies into a serious calamity. On the other hand, overwhelming must be the misfortune, which can prostrate a man that has been disciplined to patient endurance, and habituated himself to a uniform cheerfulness of mind.

Chinese Landscape. This consists entirely of independent characters, intended originally to represent ideas by pictures. There are 200 radicals, 800 primitives and about 80,000 arbitrary signs in the Chinese language—each one of which must be learned before you are a complete Chinese scholar. One might as well go to work remembering all the faces he sees in a month as to remember all these arbitrary signs. The word for Government (as an instance of the character of the language) is represented by a bamboo and a sign representing the act of striking—showing that their ideas of government are as primitive as their language.

Chinese Government. The government of China is Patriarchal, and it is a pure unalloyed despotism. The Czar of Russia wields a power less uncontrolled than that of the Emperor of China. He reigns absolute and supreme, and knows no restraint upon his will. The laws are the mere expressions of his pleasure. The soil of all China is his own inheritance. The lives, fortunes, and honor of his subjects are in his hand. As their father and sovereign, he may take either or all from any of them, by an arbitrary stroke of his vermillion pencil. His power knows no checks, or balances, or bounds. He is besides to his people, the representative and vice-roy of the Almighty—the head of religion—the son of heaven, in immediate communication with the Supreme, and the only being authorized to hold such communication. All religious observances and rites, as well as municipal laws, derive their sanction and obligations from him. In short, he is invested with every attribute that unlimited power can extort from the fear and ignorance of subject millions. His vast empire, for the purposes of government, is divided into great provinces. At the head of each of these is a high officer, responsible immediately to him for its order and good government. Each province is again subdivided into districts, districts into towns, villages and hundreds. Each of these subdivisions has its proper head, who is responsible to his immediate superior, for the conduct and condition of those under his rule. In case of crime, or even accident, punishment is made to fall not only on the guilty themselves, but on those whose duty it was to detect or prevent it. For a serious crime or disturbance, not only the guilty themselves, but the head of the town in which it took place, and the district in which the town lies, and of the province in which the district is included, are punished in various degrees. The blow from the Emperor is felt throughout the whole chain.

Christian Mothers. The beautiful Cleopatra had an asp brought her in a basket. She probably looked upon it and caressed it. It was about to secure her from an ignominious death. But should your servants set upon your table a basket of asps which were to bite your children, would you look upon them? Would you not flee in shrieks, snatching away your beloved offspring? What are those wine cups, the pride of your tables? And what is that which you pour into them, and commend to your children? "*At last, it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.*"

WORK FOR CHILDREN.

There is no greater defect in educating children, than neglecting to accustom them to work. It is an evil that attaches mostly to large towns and cities. Children suffer much from it. The parent never considers whether the child's work is necessary or not to the child. Nothing is more uncertain than their future independence and comfort—much depends on being accustomed to work—accustomed to provide for the thousand constantly recurring wants that nature entails on us.

If this were not so, still it preserves them from bad habits—it secures their health—it strengthens both mind and body—it enables them better to bear the confinement of the school-room—and it tends more than anything else to give them just views of life.

It is too often the case that children, provided they spend a half dozen hours of the day at school, are permitted to spend the rest as they please. Thus they grow up in the world without a knowledge of its toils and cares. They view it through a false medium. They cannot appreciate the labors you bestow, as they do not know the toils they cost. Their bodies and minds are enervated, and they are exposed to whatever vicious associations are within their reach.

The daughter, probably, becomes that pitiable helpless object, a novel-reading girl—The son, if he surmounts the consequences of your neglect, does it probably after his plans and station for life are fixed, and when knowledge, for one of its important objects, comes too late.

No man or woman is fully educated if not accustomed to manual labor. Whatever accomplishments they possess, whatever their mental training, a deduction must be made for ignorance of that important branch. [Eastern Argus.

The Necessity of Exercise. The following rational remarks are taken from a sermon delivered before the library societies of Yale College, by the Rev. George Bethune, of Philadelphia:

"Exercise, to be of service, must be enjoyed, and to be enjoyed, must have some aim no matter what, so that it be innocent, which will occupy our thoughts pleasantly. There is a most perniciously false public opinion among us, which looks upon athletic amusements as undignified for intellectual men and almost wicked for clergymen. People would be shocked to see grave black-coated personages engaged, like school-boys, in a game of ball, or contending with each other in pitching quoits; yet an occasional, even frequent exercise of some such sort would save many a promising young man from an early tomb, and prolong the usefulness of many prematurely old. "All work and no play" is as poor a maxim for the adult as the child; it makes the one dull as it does the other; for we are the "children of a larger growth." Our thoughts become too abstract, unnatural, and often gloomy. The brain takes the tone of the stomach. Some starve it, thereby to obviate the necessity of exercise, and grow light-headed or visionary; others over-load it, and grow confused, melancholic or ill tempered. It has been observed that wars involving lasting mischief to great nations have arisen from a ministerial despatch having been written during a fit of indigestion. Dryden's favorite inspiration, when wishing to do better than usual, was a strong saline draught; and a very eminent English statesman resorted to a similar mode of clearing his head. It is more than probable that hurtful theories are often promulgated in books, whose authors labor under similar difficulties without taking means to remove them, which pleasant out-door exercise might do. If so, to abstain from it is a sin against ourselves and the world.

Here is the secret, says the Doctor, of that sound, clear-headed vigor for which Scotch intellect is notable.

The Antarctic Regions. *Their Discovery.* Readers have been made acquainted with the departure of the bark Pagoda, fitted out for discoveries in the Antarctic Regions, by the British Government. It appears that this vessel nearly reached the magnetic pole; but the quantity of compact ice and icebergs she fell in with precluded the possibility of her advancement. Many important discoveries were made, which will doubtless be laid before the public as soon as the official report shall have reached home. She was at times surrounded by icebergs, considerably higher than the mast heads; notwithstanding with the existence of the Antarctic Continent, viz Victoria Land, has been confirmed beyond a doubt. The "aurora borealis," or northern luminary was observed to be exceedingly brilliant, so much so, indeed, that at night small print was exceedingly legible thereby; a truly rare circumstance in the southern hemisphere! The stores of natural history have been much enriched by collections of birds and fishes, previously unknown. On her homeward track, the Pagoda touched at King George's Sound, where the hospitable treatment of the settlers and natives are highly spoken of—everything was going on well at that settlement. She next made the Mauritius and returned to Simon's Bay, after a circuit of nearly fourteen thousand miles—and important scientific facts will no doubt be given to the world. [Saturday Courier.

Singular Tradition. Among the Seminole Indians, there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that, after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap therein and wash. One immediately obeyed, and came from the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water agitated by the first, had become slightly muddied, and when he had bathed, he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap in till the water become black with mud, and he came out with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages of bark, and bade them choose, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages and having felt the weight chose the heaviest; the copper colored one then chose the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor; the second enwrapped hunting, and fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave to the white man, pens, ink and paper—the engine of the mind, the means of mutual mental improvement—the social link of humanity—the foundation of the white man's superiority.

Handsomely Done. The members of Congress, rude and reckless as some of them are, appear at times to be swayed by a universal feeling of what is right and becoming—we may even say beautiful. An instance occurred, during the allotment of seats among the members, on Thursday, and is described by one of our correspondents, in a letter, for which we have not room to-day. It happened that the name of Mr. Adams was almost the last drawn, and more than a hundred members could have chosen the very eligible seat which he has occupied for several years; yet though many would have been very glad to have it, all passed it by, from respect to his supposed wishes and convenience, until, at last his name was called—and, with a smile of grateful satisfaction, the venerable ex-President again took possession of his old quarters.

"Say—quit that." When you see your son making a bad trade, say—quit that.

When you see two urchins fighting in the street, say—quit that.

When you see your daughter shyly glance at a fop or a loafer, say—quit that.

When you see little children make so much noise that you cannot understand what you are reading, say—quit that.

When you see your wife buying lace strings, say—quit that.

When you see a person stealing a paper from before another man's door before daylight, say—quit that.

When you see a man sending to borrow his neighbor's paper, say—quit that.

Irregular proceedings of the Church in Mr. Fairchild's Installment. The New York Evangelist passes some severe strictures on the proceedings at South Boston on the settlement of Mr. Fairchild. Some facts are stated that are not generally known and we give them as stated in that paper:—

Installation of Mr. Fairchild. This event occurred on Wednesday of last week, and has occasioned much indignant feeling in Boston and the vicinity. He was installed over the "Payson Church," in that part of the city called South Boston—a Church organized expressly for him by certain personal friends. The circumstances which have given rise to a feeling of indignation are these. Congregational usage, inherit propriety, and the Cambridge platform alike declare that when a Church stands in need of advice and aid in ecclesiastical matters, the neighboring Churches, who of course are most interested and concerned in what is done, should be invited to meet in council for the purpose of rendering such advice and aid. But the "Payson Church" wholly disregarded this principle, and called a picked council, composed of ministers from Maine, New Hampshire and all over Massachusetts, to instal a minister in Boston! and refusing to invite a single Boston Church! This was done to secure a council who would sympathize with Mr. Fairchild, and were understood to be willing to reinstate him to the ministry—it being supposed that the Boston ministers were unfavorable to the installment of Mr. Fairchild, as long as his character labored in the view of a large part of the community.

When the time arrived for the council to assemble, the Payson Church stationed persons at the door with orders not to admit any one but members of the council, unless those desiring admission were from out of the city, and especially to admit no city ministers. When three of the city pastors presented themselves they were denied entrance, even when two of them stated that they were the bearers of a communication for the council, and it was only through the personal influence of ministers in the council, that these pastors were finally allowed to enter, after being detained for some minutes without. Such an act as this by which a council is forced to sit with closed doors, nolens volens, is unprecedented in the history of ecclesiastical proceedings. When the council was organized, Rev. Mr. Blagden, one of the city pastors mentioned above, rose and presented a remonstrance against the installation of Mr. Fairchild, signed by all of the pastors in the city but one (and that one was formerly a student in theology with Mr. F.) and also by all the pastors in the towns which border on the city, with the exception of two or three individuals, who though fully agreeing in the remonstrance, yet for private personal reasons did not sign. The remonstrance was based upon two points: 1. the gross irregularity of the proceeding in calling a picked council, passing by all neighbor churches, to instal Mr. F. who had been regularly deposed by a council and had never by any subsequent ecclesiastical action been restored. The remonstrance contained an extract from a letter of the moderator of the council, which deposed Mr F. giving it as his opinion, concurred in also by the scribe of said council, that the verdict of the jury had not restored Mr. F. to the ministry, and that the council never intended that a civil court should do such a thing without subsequent ecclesiastical action. 2. The remonstrance alleged that Mr. F. had admitted enough in the letter he wrote to the person charging him with adultery, in the payment of hush money and in the moral tone of the book he published in his defence, to make it utterly inexpedient for him to return to the ministry. The signers declared that they could have no fellowship with the church or pastor, if installed in such circumstances.

The council however, though less than half of the pastors invited were present, and the nearest Church in the city of those invited had been unwilling to send, decided to go on in the face of the remonstrance, and to instal Mr. F., which they accordingly did, appointing also a committee to answer the remonstrance. This action has thrown the "Payson Church" out of fellowship with all the Churches in the city and vicinity, and their course in this matter will probably do more to prejudice the character and prospects of Mr. Fairchild, than anything that has occurred since the publication of the book reviewing his whole case, by a "Member of the Suffolk Bar."

The late Judge Story. The death of this eminent Jurist was appropriately noticed in the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, on Thursday. Hon. J. Y. Mason, Attorney General of the United States, after a brief address, presented the proceedings of a meeting of the members of the Bar and officers of the Court, held on the previous day, which were ordered to be put on record. Chief Justice Taney made some remarks, in which he appeared to do full justice to his late honored associate.

He that clothes the poor, clothes his own soul. He that sweetens the cup of affliction, sweetens his own heart. He that feeds the hungry, spreads out a banquet more sweet and refreshing than luxury can bestow.

Shocking and Fatal Accident on Maine Railroad. Last Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Hayden, of South Newmarket, was riding in a sleigh with his wife and child, and another lady, when approaching the railway crossing at Newmarket village, the downward train from Portland being about to pass, he stopped his horse—but, as if urged by some invisible fatality, the animal sprang forward, and brought the sleigh in contact with the engine. Mrs. Hayden and the child were killed instantly—the child's head being cut completely off, and remaining in the bonnet, with the strings tied under the chin. The other lady was considerably injured, but Mr. Hayden escaped unhurt.

Singular Death. Mr. Samuel H. Ricker, of Monmouth, on Monday last, with two of his sons went into some low grounds, to seek for sheep. Much of the land being covered with water, and the rain falling in torrents, he soon became thoroughly wet, his boots being filled with water. Some of the neighbors wishing to ascertain the state of the water went into the vicinity, about 4 o'clock, and became alarmed by the cries of Mr. R's sons; on approaching them, Mr. R. was found in a state of insensibility, so that a physician was called; he could take no medicine and soon died. His sons were in a helpless state, and but for timely aid, would also have perished. Mr. Ricker was a gentleman of respectable standing and has left a family. [Gardiner Fountain.

Serious Accident on the Lowell Railroad. Mr. Conner, a Constable of Lowell, jumped off the cars of the downward train, near Woburn, on Saturday last; he slipped under the wheels, which cut off both his legs, one near the ankle, and the other just below the knee. The blood was staunched, and the man reconveyed to Lowell by the upward train.

Married. The Hon. John M. Niles, of the U. S. Senate, was married on Tuesday at Spencertown to the daughter of Erastus Platt, Esq., of that town. It is not long since that a committee of the Senate was appointed to ascertain whether Mr. Niles was of sane mind, and they reported that he was. This last act confirms the report.

Fire Caused by the Tide. The Eastport Sentinel says that on Friday night, the 28th ult., a saw mill belonging to Moses Lincoln Jr., in Perry, was entirely consumed by fire. During the night the rising of the tide set the mill in motion, and the fire was caused by the friction of the machinery.

Strangled. Mr. George Marr, died suddenly in Philadelphia on Sunday, immediately after eating dinner. A post-mortem examination was made by the Coroner and Dr. Joseph Leidy, and the cause of death was ascertained to be strangulation produced by a piece of meat lodging in the windpipe.

Jury fees in N. York. We see great complaints in the N. York papers of the impossibility of forming a panel of Jurors for the trial of Polly Bodine. She has been twice tried for murder—on the first trial the jury could not agree—on the second the verdict was "guilty"—but a new trial was ordered on account of exceptions taken to the regularity of the proceedings. And now 99 in a 100 who are summoned to sit as Jurors excuse themselves by a plea that they have made up their minds on the case.

Editors who scold at people for being unwilling to act as jurors would do better to urge upon the legislature the propriety of amending the Fee-bill so far as it relates to jurors. It is not a matter of surprise that few are willing to spend a week for the State for a fee of 12 1-2 cents. Why not allow decent compensation to a juror as well as to other attendants on the Courts?

Old Soldiers. A friend requests us to publish the names of a number of revolutionary soldiers, natives of Framingham and now living there:—

Capt. Uriah Rice, aged 88 years.
Messrs. Nathan Kendall,
Luther Eaton,
Ezekiel Howe,
Phinehas Gibbs,
Timothy Haven,
Zaccheus Fairbanks.—

All these are nearly on the verge of ninety years. George Gates and John Stone, who also were natives of Framingham, have died within a year.—They were but little short of ninety years of age.

Fatal Accident. On Saturday evening, the conductor of the last train to Boston, on his arrival at Ipswich, reported that the train had run over something between Rowley and Ipswich, and desired that a hand car should be sent back to see what it was. Two men immediately left in a hand car, and in about twenty minutes returned with the dead body of a young man, found lying directly across the track. It proved to be Horace Banning, a young man who has been employed, for some time past, in the Essex Cotton Mill, in this town. He bought a ticket in Rowley, for Boston, and must either have attempted to jump off the cars while they were in motion, or have gone out on the platform for some purpose, and accidentally fallen off. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and about twenty-three years of age. [Newburyport Herald.

Murder and Attempt at Suicide. Two young men, named McKinstry and Wilcox, living in Saratoga, got into a dispute on the 3d inst., and after a little scuffle Wilcox stabbed McKinstry, cutting him, it is said, in eighteen places, so that his bowels protruded. Some men came up and took McKinstry into the house to examine his wounds, and Wilcox took advantage of this moment to escape to the barn, where he got a rope and hung himself. He was discovered after hanging about five minutes, before he was quite dead, so that he was brought to life, and he was lodged in Ballston jail. Wilcox has a wife, but McKinstry is not married. The dispute is said to have been about McKinstry's attention to Wilcox's sister.

[N. Y. Tribune.

Great Stage Robbery. A small, black leather covered trunk, with a brass handle and brass nails, ten or twelve inches long, belonging to the Waltham Bank, containing $3700 in bank bills, and $14,519 in notes and checks, was stolen, on Friday morning, from the driver's box of the Waltham stage, which left Waltham, for this city, about half past eight o'clock, at Waltham before the starting of the stage, or between Waltham and this city.—The trunk was to have been left at the Suffolk Bank, and was not missed until the stage reached Wilder's stage office, Elm street, when the driver, Mr. Mansur, on looking for it where it had been placed, made the discovery that it had been stolen. The Waltham Bank has, twice a week, sent the trunk into the Suffolk Bank, with various amounts of money and valuable papers, in the same way. A reward of $500 has been offered for the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the property. [Atlas.

Dense Population. Few persons, we presume, are aware of the manner in which population is packed in Pottsville, and in fact throughout the whole coal region. In taking the census of a portion of the borough, it was discovered that no less than *twenty three* families occupied a building which was erected in the orchard for a hotel, numbering upwards of 100 persons. In Morris's Addition, also, one house contained *sixteen* families, some of which keep boarders—and in another small house there are *six* families—making *forty five* families in three houses with a population of *two hundred and twenty seven persons.*

Rev. Dr. Beecher. It will gratify the numerous friends of this venerable man to learn that he has been doing well since his accident, and that soon he will be out again. [Cincinnati Gaz., 2d.

Two novices in the Ursuline Convent, of Baltimore, took the white veil at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on the 1st inst. One of the ladies is a niece of the lamented Bishop England.

"Dirn your British Gold" About the time matters and things in the specie line were becoming interesting in Natchez, we saw a sucker from the landing, an Illinise, who had just sold the last load of corn, call at the planters Bank to obtain specie for his bills.

Handing them to an accomplished teller, he said: "Stranger, I don't want nothing but specie funds—gold ef you've got it; ef not, the specie it's self."

Mr. ———, with his usual grace, counted out the four hundred in sovereigns, and handed them over; the fellow picked one up, examined it closely, read the stamp on both sides, and handing it to us asked; "*Aint that British, stranger?*" We informed him it was, but that it was as current as American gold or silver.

"O!" replied he, "you don't fool me, young man—*Dirn your British gold!* I don't take anything British, no how; I've got a kind of pison feeling gin any thing in that line—*Dirn your British gold!* You must think I'm a fool—it aint redeemable no whars but in the Bank of England, and I aint a gwoin there to git it changed—*Dirn your British gold!* Three cheers for *Illinise!*" [Concordia Intelligencer.

"One at a Time." A constable that had lately been inducted into office, was in attendance on the Court, and was ordered by the Judge to call John Bell and Elizabeth Bell. He immediately began at the top of his lungs—

"John Bell and Elizabeth Bell!"

"One at a time," said the Judge.

"One at a time—*one at a time*—ONE AT A TIME" shouted the constable.

"Now you've done it," exclaimed the Judge, out of patience.

"Now you've done it—*now you've done it*—NOW YOU'VE DONE IT!" yelled the constable. There was no standing this; the court, bar and bystanders broke into a hearty laugh, to the perfect surprise and dismay of the astonished constable.

"Of what fruit is cider made?"

"Don't know, sir."

"What a stupid boy! What did you get when you robbed widow Coffin's orchard?"

"I got a licking, sir."

"How do you like Shakspeare?" said a blue stocking young lady to an old river captain.—"Don't like her at all, madam, she burns too much wood and carries too little freight."

An Irish gentleman the other day, in the excess of connubial affection, exclaimed "Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow!"

Somebody says that suits for divorce are the same as being "*hauled up for re-pairs.*"